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## CHEMISTS PLAN TO EMPLOY DUST AS MOTOR FUEL

Illustrate Its Explosive Power for Internal Combustion Engines

## ENGINEERS PREDICT SAVING FOR INDUSTRY

Development of New Agent Possible Only Through Government Aid, Experimenters Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture is at work on a new fuel which promises to have extremely far-reaching results in the industrial world, according to W. A. Noel, an engineer of the bureau. Mr. Noel is in New York as the head of the Agricultural Department's booth at the Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace.

Mr. Noel said he was optimistic regarding the success of the research work now being conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry and that the new fuel, when perfected, would solve the problem of cheap fuel for producing power in manufacturing plants of all types. He made it clear that it was a combustible fuel upon which the Bureau of Chemistry is working.

### Product of Waste

The fuel is made from dust, or scum, Mr. Noel said. This dust has heretofore been nothing more or less than waste—a waste which was a big potential fire hazard in manufacturing plants. This, briefly, what the Bureau of Chemistry proposes to do is to convert that which has always been regarded as useless and a menace to property and the health of the workers to a most serviceable and economic fuel.

"When this fuel is developed," Mr. Noel said, "it will replace the fuel used in steam engines and gas engines. It can be used for producing power in manufacturing plants of all types. I believe it can be made into a very big thing that will save the country millions of dollars annually."

Dr. C. A. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, is very optimistic regarding the ultimate results of the work.

"While the extent of the development of the fuel depends, of course, upon our government, we have received a sufficient appropriation from Congress to insure continuing the research work for another year and the possibilities are such that there is no telling how great our accomplishment may be."

"There are hundreds of products from which this inflammable dust can be derived. Chemical, metal, wood, leather, cork, grain, rubber, sugar, cocoa and cinnamon dusts contain the necessary carbonaceous particles. The action of the carbon on the oxygen of the air, produces instantaneous combustion."

### May Revolutionize Industry

Mr. Noel illustrated the potentiality of powdered dust on a small scale by putting a teaspoonful of cornstarch into a miniature elevator shaft and clamping a piece of paper across the top opening. By pumping air into the shaft and then igniting it with an electric spark, an explosion occurred that sent the paper and its hoop to the ceiling.

"We have thought that by showing the power of such dust we could illustrate the power that is available for construction purposes," Mr. Noel said. "Perhaps the most powerful of all fuel dusts would be aluminum dust. Grain dust is available in great quantities, and the only practical use to which it has ever been put is for dairy feed, but it is a transportation for that purpose offers an economic advantage it has as food for livestock."

"It is difficult to say right now how far the scheme will go, but all should not be surprised if it would revolutionize industry. The Government has given us sufficient support, and the interest in dust as fuel throughout the country is particularly alive right now."

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## MINERS STAND BY LABOR PARTY ON DAWES PLAN

Action Unexpected as They Attributed Unemployment to Its Operation

## By Special Cable

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The discussion on the Dawes report at the Labor Party Conference, was notable for the quality of the debate and the deep interest manifested. Ramsay MacDonald's speech was clear and direct and completely destroyed the effect produced by the critics who preceded him. The huge majority vote implied acceptance by the conference of his vindication of the foreign policy of the Labor Government.

The debate opened on a long resolution setting forth the lines on which Labor's foreign policy should be based, and declaring that the application of a process of continuous and impartial arbitration to the reparations problem, the protocol proposal, and suggestion for a world disarmament conference had initiated a movement for the promotion of peace and reconciliation among peoples.

Against Group Alliances

The resolution also pledged the party to oppose any guarantee pacts in the nature of group alliances and omitting provisions for compulsory arbitration.

Against this was submitted the Communist amendment criticizing the Labor Government for adopting the Dawes plan, which was described as a measure to enslave European workers, condemning the League of Nations as an "alliance of imperialist robbers" and seeking to pledge the Labor Party to a policy of organizing workers internationally for the definite purpose of fighting to overthrow capitalism.

Owing to the fact that the miners attribute unemployment in their industry to the operation of the Dawes report it had been expected that they would vote against the resolution, but Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, explained that while they believed the Dawes plan to be bad for the miners they realized it was futile to expect the Labor Party to be able to repudiate it at once.

Nor did they criticize Ramsay MacDonald for putting it into operation in the circumstances existing at the time. They did ask, however, that the party should institute a thorough inquiry into the effects of the scheme with a view to obtaining a modification of it.

Ruhr Obstacles Relief

Harry Pollitt, the chief Communist speaker, dwelt on the effect of reparations in reducing wages in Germany, and asked how the miners or other British workers could expect to avoid wage attacks under these conditions.

Mr. MacDonald, after expressing agreement with Herbert Smith, declared that no nation alone could modify the peace treaties or reparations policy. He stressed the fact that even in the Labor international movement the French and Belgian Socialists and trade union leaders adopted a different attitude from British Labor leaders on this question and reflected their own nationalist views, of which any British Government had to take account.

Despite this, Mr. MacDonald claimed that much had been done to prepare the way for a progressive modification and settlement of the thorny and difficult problem by getting rid of the political reparations commission, which tried only to further the iniquitous Versailles policy, and by substituting for it a committee as impartial as possible, concerned only with economic settlements. He claimed that much benefit had been conferred by relieving the Ruhr workers from the miseries of military occupation.

Inconsistency Denied

He declared that he withdrew nothing he had ever said in condemnation of the Versailles Treaty and reparations demands, but in a scheme man who attempted to deal with this matter found tremendous entanglements.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Electric Roads Uniformly Prosperous, Say Traffic Men

Carrying More Passengers Than Ever Before, Railway Men Tell Business Conference

## By Special Cable

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special).—The electric railways are carrying more passengers today than ever before," according to a statement made at the twelfth annual business conference here today during a discussion of traction problems. This statement, entirely up-setting the popular conception of the electric railway situation was made by Charles E. Thompson, vice-president of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railway in confirmation of a prior statement of Lucius S. Storr, managing director of the American Railway Association, that the electric lines of the country are not in a bad way but on the contrary are enjoying an era of uniform prosperity.

In addition to the above speakers the meeting, presided over by Franklin T. Miller, of the Boston and Worcester Railway Company, heard Walter S. Case, an official of the Southern Railway Company, on traction problems both steam and electric and covering the entire country. It was generally conceded that traction interests must adapt themselves increasingly to changing conditions through a more wide-spread use of motor buses and consolidations into more compact units.

Electric Lines Prosperous

Mr. Storr, wished to refute the common impression that electric lines are in a bad way. After pointing out that he has been in touch with European workers, condemning the League of Nations as an "alliance of imperialist robbers" and seeking to pledge the Labor Party to a policy of organizing workers internationally for the definite purpose of fighting to overthrow capitalism.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## RUSSIA EAGER TO SIGN REICH TRADE TREATY

Object, It Is Said, Is to Bind Germany Closer Before Pact Conference

## By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Dr. Hans Luther, the Chancellor, gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, to which also Cabinet members, representatives of the Foreign Office, members of the Soviet Embassy, industrialists and leading members of the Reichstag were invited. In the afternoon the Cabinet discussed the proposed German-Russian commercial treaty and the conversation between Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, and Mr. Tchitcherin, which was planned for 5 o'clock, had to be postponed.

Some kind of compromise, it appears, has been reached, which will enable the German business world to work together with Russia, where business is still controlled.

Red Flag Opposes Pact

Soviet Russia, it is believed here in certain circles, is eager to conclude a commercial treaty with Germany at the present moment in order to bind Germany still closer to it before the Germans enter into negotiations with the Allies at Locarno.

It is felt Moscow greatly apprehends the security pact, a "war pact" against Soviet Russia.

Dr. Stresemann undoubtedly will endeavor to dispel these apprehensions regarding his conversations with Mr. Tchitcherin.

The local press meantime hastens to assure Mr. Tchitcherin that Germany's sole object in concluding the pact is to straighten out the entangled situation in the West and that it will keep its hands free regarding Russia.

Berlin Press Outspoken

Now that Mr. Tchitcherin has come to Berlin the newspapers here no longer hesitate to say that Germany does not want to become a member of the League of Nations unless it is exempted from the obligations of Article XVI, because it does not wish to spoil its relations with Soviet Russia, which is opposed to Germany's unconditional entrance into the League.

Hitherto it was always declared here that Article XVI should be modified in the case of Germany because it, as a disarmed nation among armed countries, was entitled to different treatment from others. It is noted here, with considerable interest, that the Conservatives, almost as much as the Communists themselves demand that Germany continue its friendly relations with Soviet Russia.

Cabinet Approves Agreement

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP).—The German Cabinet today approved in principle the signing of a Russo-German trade agreement. A commission will be sent to Moscow to frame the full text and to clear up certain points not settled in the conversations here between the German and Soviet Foreign Ministers, Dr. Stresemann and Mr. Tchitcherin.

## Americanism Course Adopted by College

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 2

Dr. SHAILER MATHEWS, Educator, author, and editor, will come to Washburn College in April as the first lecturer of the new department of Americanism.



Estate Loan Department  
**First Company**  
*Capital of Surplus*  
*Ten Million Dollars*  
**- TO ST. CHARLES**  
**LOUIS**  
**I. B. MOBERLY**  
*Vice-President and Real Estate Loan Officer*



## FRENCH REGRET DEBT OUTCOME

Feeling Prevalent, However, Caillaux Was Accepting Terms Too Onerous

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 2.—French disappointment at yesterday's developments in the Washington negotiations are frankly expressed. The blame is partly put to the indiscretion of a Frenchman acting as liaison agent with the press for his premature announcement which upset the prospective arrangement. But in any case there was a feeling that Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, was accepting conditions too onerous. Probably it is necessary to gain time to permit public opinion to be educated. The dominant idea among judicious persons is that there must not be a rupture, that the negotiations must continue in some form. Nevertheless the postponement of five years with France paying meantime \$40,000,000 annually is not well received, because while obtaining more from France than France was disposed to give in earlier years it does not assure any advantages of a definitive settlement.

**Question of Ratification**  
In leaving France in uncertainty, it is possible America will make a still sterner demand and ask in 1930 the payment of stocks and maximum annuities. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the French Government will ratify such a temporary arrangement. Figaro flatly declares that it cannot admit that the Nation is formally engaged in particular obligations before knowing the precise manner as to how the problem of transportation will be solved. Perhaps more time is needed to consider the difficulties arising from the necessity of chiefly paying in goods, as in practice faces Germany. It is only now that the French have begun to consider the aspect of the question. If there is delay, it will be utilized in pressing powerful economic arguments. But unfortunately in the interval there will be heavier French payments than anticipated. The principal need now is to maintain the contracts and stir up the public, which had become indifferent, to a better understanding of the problem.

**Loss of Sentiment Decried**  
There is a sense in which, in spite of the disappointment at rejection, the proposed conditions were welcome, for they were accepted with misgiving and only on account of the safeguarding clause. The Petit Journal, for example, says: "One must rather reproach our negotiators for having gone too far and pronounced figures which, in any case, France could not pay." It also says: "In the whole affair certain Americans have lost the sentiment which was commanded by alliance and friendship. Perhaps they will come to regret the intransigent attitude adopted for several years in the question of debts. Let us hope time will render them juster."

**At Least the French desire to liquidate this matter has been shown.**  
**REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MEET**  
The executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, today announced arrangements for its semi-annual meeting Wednesday noon, Oct. 14, at the Hotel Tremont. Eben S. Draper, president of the club and State Senator, said that William M. Butler, United States Senator, would speak.

## World News in Brief

**New York (P)—**Wilson Dam, at Muscle Shoals has a productive value of \$61,000,000, Maj. M. C. Tyler, Army district engineer at the project, reports in a statement analyzing the commercial worth of that section. He fixed its cost, without the transmission station, at \$16,000,000 of which \$5,600,000 was deducted as going for navigation benefits.

**Montevideo, Uruguay (P)—**Semi-official advice received here gave confirmation to the reports of an uprising in the southern part of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Present indications are that the trouble has not reached a serious stage.

**New York (P)—**Dr. H. C. Rentschler, head of the research department of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, announces preparation of a new metal in the form of pure metallic ductile thorium. Thorium is the active constituent of practically all radio tube filaments. The thorium produced has the second highest atomic weight of any of the known elements.

**Mexico City (P)—**President Calles has introduced a bill which provides that foreigners at present owning land and water properties within the forbidden zone along the borders and the coasts, will be forced to sell them within three years after the law becomes effective unless they apply for Mexican citizenship.

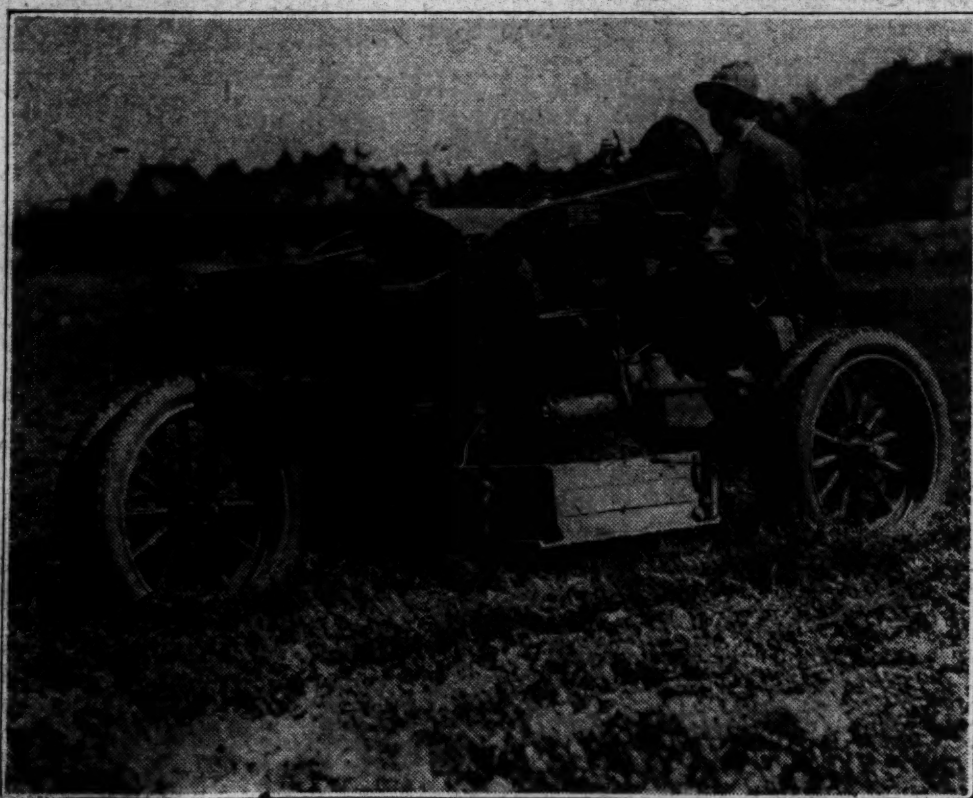
**New York (P)—**An exhaustive inquiry into the business of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was begun by the Public Service Commission when it passed a resolution directing the railroad to furnish details of data to be used in the pending re-hearings on the commission's order relating to commutation rates in New York State.

**Melbourne (P)—**Statistics recently completed show that on March 31, Australia had a population of 5,900,000, an increase of 31,000 in three months. Savings bank deposits on the same day aggregated \$80,535,000. The total industrial production of Australia for the year ended June 1 is shown to have been \$1,917,000,000.

**New York (P)—**The Progressive Political League designated Richard E. Enright, police commissioner, to head a majority ticket which it intends to place in the field this week. Officials of the league said it was believed that the commissioner would accept.

**Tokyo (P)—**Reports from Seoul, Korea, state that more than 3000 residents of that place are dwelling in caves, just as their ancestors did in a primitive age. It is believed that most of these cave-dwellers are of the unemployed class which has been greatly augmented lately because of the industrial depression. The Seoul authorities are declared to be somewhat perturbed over the situation and are planning relief measures in order to halt the cave-dwelling tendencies of the inhabitants.

## Cranberry Harvesting Machine in Action on Cape Cod



W. B. MATHEWSON  
NEW B. & M. OFF-LINE BUREAU AT ST. LOUIS

The Boston & Maine Railroad is establishing at St. Louis today another general agency as part of its plan to have at the important commercial centers of the country office bureaus as a convenience to New England shippers and receivers of freight, and to assist in obtaining more business for its lines. The announcement of this new office, which will be in charge of H. B. Church, says that New England sends large quantities of shoes and textiles to, and through, St. Louis for the west, and eastbound receives through St. Louis large quantities of grain, cotton and lumber. The amount of this interchange business makes St. Louis one of the largest centers in the country. The new office will be located at 1233 Pierce Building, St. Louis.

**Tampa, Fla. (P)—**The United States coast guard fleet will be withdrawn from eastern waters in November for concentration against rumrunners and smugglers in Florida waters, Capt. John J. Berry, commander of the coast guard base at Key West, just arrived here, said.

**Sofia (P)—**The Bulgarian Board of Education has decided to send a delegation to Germany to study the most recent development in the arts and with the object of establishing closer cultural relations between the two countries.

**Guayaquil, Ecuador (P)—**The Ecuadorian Government has awarded the medal of merit to Dr. Michael O'Connor of the Rockefeller Institute.

**New York (P)—**Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Rowan County, Ky., has received the \$5000 given by the Pictorial Review for an "annual achievement award for women" for the year 1924. She founded the "moonlight schools" in the Kentucky mountains and has been prominent in work among the illiterate in other sections.

**Stockholm (P)—**The number of automobiles in Sweden, government statistics show, increased from 8506, or one for each 705 inhabitants in 1919, to 62,850, or one for each 35 inhabitants at the end of 1924. The cars are mostly American made. The government's income from motor business last year increased \$1,423,314 from an automobile; \$74,043 on tires and \$1,347,046 on gasoline.

**Dublin (P)—**A gloomy view of prospects of the Irish fisheries industry is held by the Rev. Mr. White, chairman of the Fishermen's Association, who declares that "in five or six years, at the present rate of decay, there will be no fishing in Ireland." The Ministry of Fisheries said the industry could never be developed by state loans, and that progress must be made, as in Great Britain by private endeavor.

**Chicago (P)—**Five miles apart, a violinist and pianist recently played a radio duet as an experiment in synchronized radio-casting. Each heard the other through headphones. The test was made by station KYW.

**BERMUDA**  
Ideal Playground  
Only 2 Days from New York  
All Outdoor Sports  
Sailings Twice Weekly  
Via Palatial Twin-Screw Steamers  
"FORT VICTORIA" and  
"FORT ST. GEORGE"  
For Illustrated Booklets Write  
FURNES, WITTE & CO., Ltd.  
19 State St., Boston  
or Any Local Tourist Agent  
FURNES BERMUDA LINE  
24 Whitehall St., New York City

## STATE'S CRANBERRY CROP BEING PICKED

Use of New Machines Hastens Work of Harvesting

Cranberry picking is going forward rapidly on the bogs of Massachusetts. The crop will be larger by about 20 per cent than last year's. According to the present outlook, about 400,000 barrels will be harvested. This is by no means a bumper crop, but it is a larger crop than most of the other cranberry-growing states will produce. All reports say that the berries this year are larger in size than usual. The early frosts have caused some damage to areas which cannot be flooded, but the majority of bogs are so arranged that water can be run over them when frosts threaten.

The use of picking machines run by gasoline has helped to hasten the harvesting of the crop. These machines, which are being used commercially this year for the first time on four bogs will do the work of 10 men and with less damage to the vines than when the picking is done with hand scoops. It seems likely that these machines will be widely adopted because of the scarcity of good pickers.

The Early Blacks and the Late Howes are the most important varieties of cranberry grown on Cape Cod. These two varieties make up over 82 per cent of the sales of the New England Cranberry Sales Company which handles over 60 per cent of the total output. There are several so-called fancy varieties which are being grown by some producers.

Massachusetts grows about 60 per cent of the total cranberry crop of the United States. Only two other states—New Jersey and Wisconsin—have extensive bogs. Plymouth County has the largest cranberry bog acreage by about 61 per cent. Altogether about 14,000 acres of bog land in this State are devoted to the production of cranberries. The bogs range in size from one-eighth of an acre to 258 acres. A bog of the latter size on Nantucket Island is believed to be the largest in the State.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin on the cranberry industry of Massachusetts which contains many interesting facts, although it does not discuss the innovation of cranberry picking by machine.

## ANDROSCOGGIN DAM CONTRACT IS AWARDED

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 1 (P)—The contract for construction of the dam and powerhouse at Clark's River on the Androscoggin River for the Central Maine Power Company, has been awarded to the Morton C. Tuttle Company. The final cost of this project will be nearly \$5,000,000. Preliminary surveys will be started next week and actual construction is expected to begin within a month, with Jan. 1, 1927, the probable date of completion. The station, which is to be located on Gulf Island, five miles above Lewiston, will generate 50,000 horsepower.

## IMPORTS FROM FAR EAST

With a cargo valued at nearly \$2,000,000, the American steamer Steel Traveler is in port today discharging products of the Far East, including rubber, hemp, sugar, tobacco and palm oil. The latter came in bulk, whereas it is usually shipped in cans.

**GOING SOMEWHERE?**  
Then Join the I. T. A.  
and secure reliable—unbiased knowledge on how, when and where to go, at home or abroad, for pleasure or profit.  
At Libraries, Hotels and Ticket Offices for your convenience  
Also the safest and best way of shipping merchandise anywhere, with valuable advice on laws, customs, etc.  
All members secure the 1000 page Transportation International year book, beautifully illustrated, world-wide in scope, and which answers every reasonable travel question.—Furnes on request.  
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION  
(Orr Beecker & Associates)  
Washington, D. C. London, Eng.

**SHIPPING SOMETHING?**



OSCAR TERVO  
DELEGATES URGE LAW UNIFORMITY

(Continued from Page 1)

from Idaho, has refused to speak at any of the sessions of the Union because of the attitude taken by F. H. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in barring Mr. Saklatvala from the country, and he has transmitted to W. B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, a three-page letter from Mr. Saklatvala explaining his stand.

As was generally anticipated, the League of Nations is waiting around the corner to be brought up whenever opportunity offers. The American group is particularly anxious that it shall be kept in its proper place as an academic question and that the fact that it has no power to speak for the United States on such a subject be clearly recognized. It is manifestly impossible, however, for delegates who have the matter so much at heart as have many of the foreign representatives to refrain from appeals.

**Invites America Into League**  
Carl Lindhagen, member of the First Chamber of Sweden, in the course of general debate made the following motion:

"In view of motions made and with reference to Article IX in the Statutes of the Union, I move:

"1. That the conference declares itself in favor of a united humanity, for a general revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations, so that the Covenant may give true expression of the ideal aims of the League; 2.—That the conference addresses a friendly appeal to the United States of North America to join the League of Nations; 3.—That the conference direct its Council to investigate the problem of the adoption of a world language by mutual international agreement as a spiritual necessity for a united mankind."

Dr. Wilhelm Medinger, member of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Deputies, voiced discontent with the League of Nations, and urged the necessity of righting what he alleged were the wrongs committed under the stress of war time. "The time has come to obtain relief from some of the inequalities of the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations should be the instrument for obtaining justice and rectification, but its accomplishments have been inadequate and disappointing."

He wanted the United States to use its great influence to bring about readjustment. This is the line of discussion which the majority has sought to head off as much as possible. There had been advance reports that efforts would be made at this conference to discredit the League of Nations here in the seat of those who had refused to support it. What the League of Nations has done is a European matter. Desire to enlist the sympathy and support of the United States in so far as it can be done by putting the needs of other countries before the Union is regarded as commendable, but the majority deprecates the presentation of any picture showing the League of Nations as a useless instrument.

**Uniform Laws for Women**  
A lighter note was injected by F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, member of the British Parliament, who demanded action in behalf of uniform nationality laws for women. "When a woman marries a foreigner, she loses in most countries her nationality and automatically accepts the nationality of her husband," he said. "This works hardship and injustice. Some may say that ought not to do it. This will not satisfy us of the twentieth century." (Cries of "Hear, hear" from the British group.) "Love laughs at locksmiths and how much more at artificial barriers between nations. A woman is admitted without proof that she will make a good citizen and pushed out although she may wish to remain a citizen of her country. Recently with wise foresight, the United States enacted a law which has made conditions chaotic. There are places where a woman has two nationalities and others where she has no nationality." The speaker moved that the nationality of married women be taken into account by the juridical committee.

The afternoon session was held in the Pan-American Union Building, after the delegates had been received at the White House by President Coolidge.

## AIR TOUR PUTS SAFETY FIRST

Sturdy Construction Is Evidenced in Commercial Reliability Test

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2 (Special)—The 16 remaining machines in the first annual commercial airplane reliability tour for the Edsel Ford trophy today faced a 400-mile hop from here to Columbus, broken only by a noon stop at Indianapolis. The flight here from Kansas City yesterday was comparatively easy, nearly all of the ships making it in schedule time. There were two forced landings. One airplane proceeded after a short time but the other remained overnight at Columbia, Mo., for repairs, and planned to rejoin the fleet today. This is the Laird entry No. 32 from Chicago, with H. C. Etten as pilot. The Ford all-metal monoplane is still leading in elapsed flying time over the 1125 miles. Safe flying is emphasized in the tour. The Ford trophy tour is to be a regular fixture in commercial aviation circles and is intended to put the engineering phase of the industry on a firm basis. Only one of the 17 starters Monday has been too disabled thus far to continue. Great credit is attachable to the

performance of Charles S. Jones of New York, president of the Curtiss exhibition flying company, piloting the Curtiss corporation's latest commercial type, the "Carrier Pigeon." He worked all night with air mail mechanics on his damaged ship and got back in the race Wednesday, making the best flying time of the stormy hop to Kansas City, and last night he was still in second position after Ford and eight minutes ahead of the Fokker three-motored monoplane, now on its first American flight. This ship has 200 more horsepower than either the Ford or Curtiss planes, but Anthony Fokker, the designer, who is abroad, says he will not permit his pilot to overtax the capacity of the new motors. Wright radial air-cooled engines. The steady performance of all three of these large planes has been interesting and instructive. The other foreign entry, a Junkers monoplane, has been having difficulty with its motor. All of the light planes, few of which have more than 50 horsepower, and none of them over 100, have been turning in records that have caused amazement to all on the trip and the students of aviation in cities visited. "This has been a revelation to me of the sturdy work turned out by the American light plane builders," declared Mr. Fokker.

## TELEPHONE RATES AGAIN SUSPENDED

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2 (Special)—Increased telephone rates, which were to have become effective Oct. 1 in New Hampshire, have been suspended until Dec. 1 by the Public Service Commission in order that further opportunity may be had for hearings. All cities have joined in protest against the petition for higher rates urged by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the commission will hear these protests beginning next July. At the hearing held this month the company will be expected to present its officials for cross-examination. In order to contest the company, the State has engaged Milo R. Marble, former member of the New York Utilities Commission, to prepare evidence against the proposed increase.

## OXFORD TEAM NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 2 (Special)—The College of the Holy Cross has named the three debaters of the Oxford Union, England, who will meet a Bates team in international debate in Lewiston Oct. 12 will be H. V. Lloyd-Jones of Jesus College, a Welshman and student of the University of London and later at Oxford; R. H. Bernays, who prepared for Oxford at Rossall, and is known as an active Liberalist campaign worker, and H. J. S. Wedderburn, a Scotsman, who prepared at Oxford at Adarwick and Winchester and who has been prominent in dramatics, music and debate.

## STEAMER HORTENSE SOLD

Famed along the New England coast as a fisherman and having several record stocks to its credit, the Boston gas screw fishing steamer Hortense has been sold to the Pilot's Association of Charleston, S. C., and will shortly be put in active service outside Charleston harbor in taking pilots to incoming vessels.

## SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Skelly Oil Company for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1925, reports net income of \$754,000, or 10 cents per share, compared with \$1,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1924.

## Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



## COOK BOOK FREE

Write for this book, "Sea Foods: How to Prepare and Serve Them." With it we send our special mail, a free change from meat, at a much lower cost.

**FRESH LOBSTER** is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in a vacuum-lined can. They come to you as the purest, freshest lobster you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

**FRESH COD** is a reliable, hearty dish that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor so rich and delicious. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your table.

**CODFISH**, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a change from meat, at a much lower cost.

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**SHRIMP** to cream on toast. **GRABNET** for swimming or diving. **BAKED** ready to serve. **SARDINES** of all kinds. **TUNNY** for salads. **SANDWICH** fillings and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us. Write for our price sheet for regular or emergency use.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.  
847 Central Wharf  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Please send me your latest Fish Price List.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

## ROTARIANS TO MEET AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

Eighth District Plans Are Arranged at Conclave

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 2 (P)—The annual convention of the eighth district, Rotary International, will be held at Manchester, N. H., on April 19 and 20, it was decided yesterday at the fall conclave of that organization which comprises Maine, New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts. The 1927 convention of Rotary International probably will be held at Oostend, Belgium, Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Ind., vice-president, announced while speaking as official representative of that organization for this district. Nineteen new clubs, organized under the administration of Herbert C. Libby of Waterville, past district governor, were hosts of the conclave at luncheon. Eaton D. Sargent of Nashua, N. H., district governor, in opening the conference of executives declared that "rotary stands for a square deal in business methods." New Hampshire clubs put on the dinner last night, with Robert Erb of the Nashua Club presiding.

## FEWER COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Commercial failures in the United States in September are calculated at 1465 by R. G. Dun & Co., the lowest total for any month since the September, last year, with liabilities of \$30,657,319, the smallest reported in two years.

# THANK YOU

for the greatest reception ever accorded a line of automobiles

Last month Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick and Cadillac presented a series of cars, better in appearance, higher in quality and lower in price than ever before.

General Motors assumed responsibility for the public statement that these cars "represent the greatest values ever offered in the history of the industry."

The proof of that statement has been furnished by the public response. Every General Motors factory is running at capacity. Indications point to the largest September business in General Motors' history.

We thank the public for this splendid patronage. It is justified by the car values. Immense economies are possible in an organization like General Motors, which enjoys every advantage of quantity production and sells in every market of the world. Only through such economies would it have been possible to produce quality cars at prices so low.

# GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE  
OAKLAND · BUICK · CADILLAC  
GMC TRUCKS

"A car for every purse and purpose"



NEW ENGLAND FRUIT INDUSTRY  
SEEN AS ENTERING A NEW ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

chards running north to Grand Isle bear witness to the renaissance of apple-growing there.

In Massachusetts, where local markets are unsurpassed, the industry extends into nearly every town, and the State from Williamstown in the northwestern corner to the tip of Cape Cod, where, in Truro, good apples are grown in the salt spray from the Atlantic. Massachusetts has two outstanding apple districts: Apple Valley, in the Berkshire Hills, has been famous for years for the quantity and color of its Baldwins, and the Nashoba district of western Middlesex and eastern Worcester counties, the heaviest producing counties in New England, has won pre-eminence for its fancy Gravensteins and McIntoshes.

Several large and well-kept orchards in Rhode Island form the nucleus of a sound and growing development there, while Connecticut, especially on the uplands bordering the Connecticut River Valley, has some of the finest orchards that can be found in all New England.

All of these sections have grown apples since Colonial days, but the greatest advances have come in the last 15 years. The traditional variety of New England was Baldwin, and it was not until McIntosh arrived that New England really began to make inroads upon the markets developed here by western interests. No apple ever grown has met such a cordial reception at the hands of New England consumers as that accorded to McIntosh. They begin to ask for McIntosh a month before that variety is ripe, and McIntosh rules the New England market until the end of the season, which is early mid-winter. But that season is being slowly extended as we learn more about handling McIntosh for cold storage, and already a few years of research

McIntosh is a variety of the northeastern states. South and west it does not develop properly, and it was only a few years ago that New England fruit growers discovered that McIntosh grew here to perfection. Then followed years of painstaking research by agricultural experiment stations co-operating with fruit growers in an effort to master the cultural requirements of the new variety, for McIntosh is not easily grown to that perfection demanded by our discriminating public. Within the last five years science and intelligent orchard management won the high excellence of recent crops of McIntosh bears witness to the victory.

In the meantime the planting of McIntosh trees went on, backed by the confidence of fruit growers and scientists that the difficult problems of production would be solved, until in number they rival even the time honored Baldwin. It is a safe assumption that the reputation of New England as an apple producing section will rest in future upon this newcomer rather than the older varieties, although Baldwin will be grown for an indefinite time for the winter market, and grown in large quantities, too.

The marked improvements in the management of commercial apple orchards in the last few years have resulted in a steadily increasing percentage of fancy apples ready for the most discriminating trade. This increase in high grade fruit, coupled with the rapid rise of McIntosh as the leading dessert apple of New England, has given a new impetus to better methods of growing and packing and marketing. Progress in this direction in the last 10 years has been greater than in the preceding half century.

Methods developed in the west through long years of trial have been of great value here for the suggestions that they have offered, but our problems in marketing are not those of the western fruit growers and New England has had to seek about the development of methods which fit New England conditions. Standard apple grades have been prescribed in the various states by legislation. For the most part the states worked independently on this problem and each state set up a standard of its own. They were similar in many respects but differed in important points.

**States Moving Together**

Now the states are moving together toward a common standard to lessen confusion on larger markets. New Hampshire and Massachusetts are establishing like regulations for the first time. Maine has just changed the names of her grades to conform with those of the other states. Connecticut is revising her regulations, and now a movement is on foot to bring together, this winter, all the New England states in a conference which, it is hoped, will result in uniform grades for all New England. Ten years ago such a move would not have had the slightest chance of success, but now the New England states are getting together.

The evolution of better packages for fancy fruit is also in progress. Time was when the barrel satisfied everybody. But years ago the advantages of a smaller package became apparent. Experiments with the western apple box proved that it was not suited to the local markets of New England. The situation called for a bushel box which could be transported by motor truck without jolting or bruising the fruit, and a cover nailed on—a needless expense in local marketing. The vegetable growers had developed such a box and the fruit growers found it satisfactory, so they began to use it. The box varied in size with the whim of the manufacturer and that caused more or less trouble. Then Rhode Island fixed upon a size which held just a bushel and established the dimensions by law. Massachusetts legalized the same box. Then New Hampshire established the same regulations. Maine is already using the box and Connecticut is formulating or has already enacted the necessary legislation. Now the fruit growers of New England are turning their attention to the development and standardization of apple packages holding less than a bushel.

Co-operative marketing has been a difficult problem. Repeated trials failed with organizations based on western models. Local markets offered such rewards to the most enterprising fruit growers that they could see no gain in pooling their fruit with that of their neighbors. Yet the feeling was strong that co-operation would mean more efficient marketing. Maine, farthest from local markets, led off with a series of marketing organizations built around the Oxford Bears Co-operative Association. The federation is successful. It has lasted for years and is a strong organization, but it could hardly be duplicated in southern New England.

**Organized Association**

About 1920 the apple growers in the Nashoba district, which centers about Littleton, in Massachusetts, organized an association for educational purposes. They called it the Nashoba Fruit Producers Association. It soon became also a purchasing association, buying fertilizers, boxes, trees, spraying materials and other supplies for members at a substantial saving. Some of the enterprising members decided to attempt co-operative packing in 1922. They organized and established a packing house in Littleton. Before the end of the first season they had step by step become a full-fledged co-operative marketing association. Last year they secured the services of Frederick E. Cole, a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who manages the marketing activities of the association, attends to the buying of supplies, and spends the rest of the year on an educational campaign to improve cultural methods in the orchards of association members.

The association is thriving and growing. It has established a branch at Bolton. This year it extended its activities into New Hampshire and established another branch at Wilton. The association is young, but its accomplishments must and the right ideas of co-operation under New England conditions are gradually being evolved. Last year, in the association's second marketing season, Nashoba apples dominated the Boston market. Merchants declared that the paper-wrapped, layer-packed apples from the association packing houses were handled by retailers who for years had sold western apples only.

This is the beginning of a new era in New England's fruit industry. The way has been well paved by the rapid advances of the last few years—better methods, better varieties, better apples, better laws, better packages and higher ideals. Now the business men are joining with fruit growers to bring the new apple of the northeast to the attention of New England through their organized efforts. They are organized through their chambers of commerce and assisted by fruit growers, hundreds of business men—clothing and hardware merchants, shoe dealers and grocers and druggists—will display apples in the windows of their stores. The Senator-elect La Follette first won the Republican nomination in the party primary and then ran for election under the official party label.

It is now a foregone conclusion that Gov. John J. Blaine will seek to do at next year's general election what "Young Bob" accomplished—namely, to beat the so-called regular Republican for the Senate nomination. Recent events, in the judgment of Washington politicians, suggest that Mr. Lenroot will be extremely fortunate if he avoids defeat at Mr. Blaine's hands. The Senator has long been persona non grata to the La Follette group.

**La Follette Forces United**

It is an open secret that the Coolidge Administration had set its heart upon recapturing Wisconsin from the progressives. The President took Senator Lenroot with him to Minnesota in June as a demonstrative sign of his interest in Wisconsin's conversion to the faith. The passing of Senator La Follette caused Coolidge managers to think that the task of making the Badger State regular again could now be accomplished. The recent primary and election campaign was not in progress very long before it dawned upon the Republican national organization that the progressive movement in Wisconsin had passed the point of no return.

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**PLANS TO REROUTE LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A new solution of the commuter problem in New York City has just been offered by LeRoy T. Harkness, member of the State Transit Commission, who has suggested a suburban terminal in the Borough of Queens to which the traffic of Long Island, Westchester, and Connecticut would go by way of the Hell Gate Bridge.

The plan involves the construction of a passenger terminal on the site of the present Sunnyside yards of the Long Island Railroad at a cost of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The present yard is used for storage and making up passenger trains. Under the plan proposed by the construction of some additional trackwork, trains which now enter both the Grand Central and Pennsylvania terminals would use the new station. From this point on Long Island, connection would be made by the city by subway, with an increase of only approximately six minutes over the present schedules into Manhattan.

The total maximum seating capacity of the subway from Queens during the morning rush hour he estimates as 22,800 seats.

**In British Columbia The Vancouver Daily Province**

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike. The Province aims to be an indispensable daily newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service.

**Outfitters to Gentlemen**

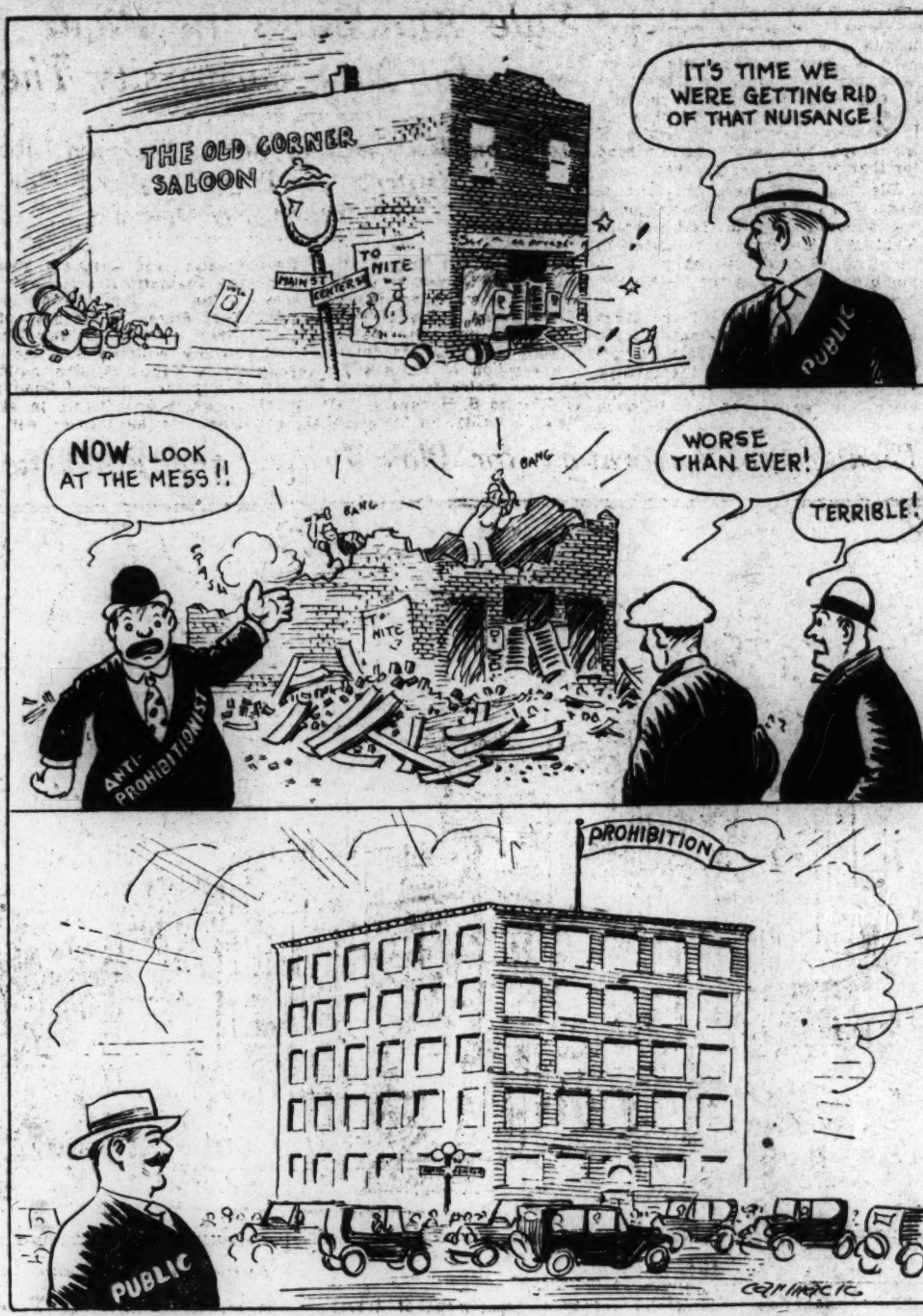
IMPORTERS of genuine English and Scottish woolsens and Irish linens. Domestic and London tailored suits and furnishings.

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**CHAPMAN NATIONAL BANK**

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COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE  
A BANK FOR EVERYBODY



THERE'S ALWAYS A LITTLE NOISE WHEN AN OLD BUILDING GOES DOWN AND A NEW ONE GOES UP

La Follette Victory Linked  
With Other Senate ContestsRepublican Managers Seeking Midwestern  
Program to Maintain Party Solidarity

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—"Young Bob" La Follette's victory in Wisconsin is undoubtedly a warning for the Republican Party in the north-west. The fact that it was generally anticipated does not minimize its significance. The most serious aspect of the rout of the regular organization in Wisconsin is the effect upon the candidacy of Levis L. Lenroot when he aspires to renomination and re-election to the Senate in 1926. Senator-elect La Follette first won the Republican nomination in the party primary and then ran for election under the official party label.

It is now a foregone conclusion that Gov. John J. Blaine will seek to do at next year's general election what "Young Bob" accomplished—namely, to beat the so-called regular Republican for the Senate nomination. Recent events, in the judgment of Washington politicians, suggest that Mr. Lenroot will be extremely fortunate if he avoids defeat at Mr. Blaine's hands. The Senator has long been persona non grata to the La Follette group.

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**SEVENTY YEARS OF SERVICE**

It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.

**State Bank & Trust Company**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Christmas Cards for Personal Engraving**

We suggest an early selection, and samples are now on display.

**PERKINS on Haynes Street**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**GIFTS AND SOCIAL STATIONERY**

**For MILLINERY that is highly prized, but not highly priced, visit the**

**OUTLET Millinery Co.**  
Main Street, Corner Pratt, CONN.

**New Customers Wanted to Keep the Old Ones Company**

We are looking for new customers, not to replace old ones, but to enlarge the circle of a satisfied clientele.

**Visit Our Women's Shop**

**STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY**  
115 Asylum St., Hartford

**Robert Simpson Company**  
MAIL ORDERS FILLING  
Halifax TORONTO Regina

Wisconsin campaign was overwhelmed, despite his appeal for support of Coolidge policies.

A year from now Senators Cummings of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Eustis of Kentucky, Gooding of Idaho, Harold of Oklahoma, Jones of Washington, McKinley of Illinois, Means of Colorado, Norbeck of South Dakota, Odell of Nevada, Shortridge of California, Smoot of Utah, Williams of Missouri, Stanford of Oregon, Watson of Indiana, and Willis of Ohio will face the test.

All of these Republican regulars, with the possible exception of Mr. Norbeck, are staunch "Coolidge Senators." If the President's popularity in the western country and in the Nation at large continues at its present high level, Republican senatorial candidates without exception will seek to ride back into power on the Coolidge high tide. But the question that the Wisconsin result requires them to ask themselves is whether the tide actually will be flowing as favorably for the President as it is at this hour outside of the unregenerate Badger State.

**The President's Leadership**

On all hands it is conceded that the President's experience with the Sixty-Ninth Congress next winter and spring will largely tell the tale. If Mr. Coolidge develops qualities of strong leadership in his first test with Capitol Hill since he became President by elective right, aspirants

**SAGE-ALLEN & CO.**  
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Exclusive representatives of the following:  
Madelon—Coats, Dresses and Hosiery.  
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**The Betty Shop**  
75 Pratt Street, Stearns Bldg.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Smart Winter Coats Sport and Dress Hats**  
New Fall Models in Knit, Cloth and Silk Dresses

**H. F. CORNING & CO.**  
Established 1812  
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

**LEATHER GOODS**  
Announcing the arrival of our stock of CHRISTMAS GIFTS  
We invite you to make an early selection.

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Booksellers and Stationers  
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Selling Good Furniture for 34 years at  
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**Free Delivery to All Parts of New England**  
Advice of our expert decorators costs you nothing

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**Slow and Careful**

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MAYORALTY CANDIDATES BUSY  
WITH NOMINATING PETITIONSElection Commission Not to Announce Results Until Next  
Week—25 Seeking Places on School Committee and 200 on City Council

John H. Dunn, formerly commissioner of soldiers' relief of Boston; Malcolm E. Nichols, formerly transit commissioner and collector of internal revenue; Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County; John A. Kellher, sheriff of Suffolk County; Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds of Suffolk County, and Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the Boston fire department, have all filed nomination petitions for the mayoralty of Boston.

Later yesterday afternoon Mr. Nichols filed petitions containing the names of several thousands of registered voters for his nomination for Mayor on Boston's municipal ballot at the election on Nov. 3.

**Listing the Names**

Melanchton W. Burlew, chairman of the election commission, said that the board would make no announcement of the names of the candidates until next week. He said that the board would make no announcement of the names of the candidates until next week. He said that the board would make no announcement of the names of the candidates until next week.

**ASK CIVIL SERVICE FOR ENFORCEMENT**

ALBANY (N. Y.) County W. C. T. U. Advocates Strict Laws

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (Special).—At the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Albany County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, just held at Clarksville, near here, the apathy of the average citizen, the leniency of judges and dishonesty of certain Government agents were cited by members as the cause of law enforcement.

Mrs. Caroline T. Lindsay, president of the organization, explained that all reform is slow in progress and that "we must expect the success of law enforcement to be gradual."

Reorganization of the federal enforcement under Lincoln C. Andrews marks a step to remove the Eighteenth Amendment from politics, she declared. She endorsed five proposals to tighten enforcement. They are:

1. The bill before Congress to make Civil Service examinations obligatory for law enforcement officers would change the type of men employed.

2. The bill to deport all unnaturalized violators of the Eighteenth Amendment soon to be placed before Congress would rid the country of many undesirable men.

3. A bill to compel imprisonment and fine for first offenses should be passed to put teeth in the present law.

4. The people of the country must be educated to see that the law must be obeyed.

5. Patriotic citizens must endeavor to furnish accurate, authoritative information regarding violations.

**EASTERN STEAMSHIP DROPS MIAMI PLAN**

Andrew B. Sides, vice-president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., announced today that the company's plan to operate a line of steamships between Boston and New York would not be used as floating hotels at Miami, Fla., this winter owing to no proper mooring place having been found for them. Mr. Sides has just returned from Miami, where he went to investigate the possibilities of utilizing the boats as hotels. The two vessels will probably be laid up at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, when the season closes for Boston to New York all-water route.

**The A. Squires & Sons Co.**  
Established 1861  
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

**Sea Food Our Specialty**

Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries

**Morning and Afternoon Deliveries**

**Oriental Rugs**

**THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY**  
208 PEARL STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Domestic Rugs**

**The Famous Toy Town Tailors**  
In Coats for Women For Sports and Street Wear  
MODERATELY PRICED

**The Luke Horsfall Co.**  
93 Asylum Street, HARTFORD  
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**County SAVINGS BANK**  
435 Broadway, Chelsea  
Deposits . . . \$4,800,000.00  
Surplus and Profits . . . 544,000.00  
Recent Dividends 4 1/2 %  
Deposits draw interest from Oct. 15th and are collected by mail.

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BOSTON

**Filemce's specialization for growing girls**

"Guardian" shoes made on scientifically-graded lasts—tan oxfords, for instance, sizes 1 1/2 to 2, \$5.25—2 1/2 to 8, \$6.50, fifth floor.

Girls' undies in a separate section on third floor—where mothers may buy slips, nighties, drawers and such, as well-made and substantial as they could make them at home.

Gym outfits as prescribed by physical education directors in Boston schools—in our school and camp outfitting shop on second floor.

Regulation dresses for boarding school requirements—fourth floor.



## GOV. FULLER AT BROCKTON FAIR

Large Attendance Marks the Annual Visit of Chief Executive and Party

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special).—An enthusiastic reception committee of about 70,000 people welcomed Gov. Fuller and other officials, foreign consuls and military and naval officers today at the Brockton Fair on the occasion of "Governor's Day."

The program of entertainment and reception presents one of the most spectacular features of the entire fair, so much so that "Governor's Day" usually presents a record-breaking attendance.

Walter Rapp, chairman, and other members of the Governor's reception committee met the State officials at the State House. Automobiles were placed at their service and headed by a detail of State constabulary a quick run was made to Brockton. Luncheon was served at the Commercial Club, after which the party drove to the fair grounds. At the entrance the procession was met by the 101st Field Artillery, and a consolidated band of 150 pieces. The official salute to the Governor was fired by Battery E of Brockton.

Thousands "viewed" the parade around the track to the Governor's box and applauded enthusiastically. While the military escort retired the hands played a march and accompanied Miss Theresa Sprague of Brockton in her singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The garden and poultry exhibits of the 4H Club, co-operating with the junior extension work of the State Department of Agriculture, drew a large crowd. Fifty-one boys, representing many of the 4H clubs all over the State, will compete in judging the poultry and vegetable exhibits. The Massachusetts Agricultural College scholarships will be awarded to the boys, who in the opinion of Ray M. Koon of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Market Garden Field Station, do the best judging.

The dog show broke all records. In the class for German shepherds there were no less than 35 entries. Tomorrow will be "Firemen's Day," on which occasion handbills within a radius of 200 miles will visit this Shoe City and compete for a long list of prizes. A parade will be held through the streets of the city, each tub to be drawn by uniformed members of the muster companies.

**B. & M. TO REBUILD DISCHARGE TERMINAL**

Appropriation of \$450,000 has been voted by directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad for rebuilding its discharging terminal on Mystic River. Competition for steam coal business on the lines of the Boston & Maine is expected to be increased by the new storage facilities. It is likely that industrial consumers of New England, using bituminous for fuel, power and heat may benefit to no small degree by competition.

Rates for rentals of storage facilities have not yet been determined, but it is understood that a rate was tentatively set, when the proposition was first outlined, at 65 cents per ton, for discharge storage and picking up, at the new terminal, for the first 10,000 tons, and 45c for each ton thereafter. Present rates for discharging and weighing are 35c a ton.

**Resounding Mallet and Maul Recall Glory of Old Nantucket**

New Shipyard at Southerly End of Harbor Has Craft on Ways to Be Used as Supply Boat—Tap and Clink Reminiscent of Whaling Days

The clink of caulking mallets and the rhythmic tap of the ship carpenter's maul are again studding the sweet calm of Old Nantucket. The sounds came from a new shipyard at the southerly end of the harbor, some distance from Brant Point, the neighborhood which so long has held nothing but remnants, silvered by time and many weathers, of the industry that in days of yore sent brave fleets to the far corners of the world.

The keel of the first boat to be built under the new order has been laid. Winter navigation in Nantucket Sound is a severe test. For weeks it is ice-locked with only a narrow line kept clear by the unceasing vigilance of cutters and patrols.

The new craft will be run as a supply boat for the island. Service Company, to ply between the island and the mainland and is of unusually heavy design. Its thick-set ribs are of solid white oak, heavily sheathed within by two-inch southern pine, which in turn is heavily reinforced. The outside is planked with heavy white oak, giving the vessel not less than eight inches of siding with which to resist winter sea and ice.

Although nothing is known of the precise intent of the builders, it is reported that the yard will turn out craft to serve other purposes than a supply packet. Nantucket has sent brave ships to sea in the great old days, scores of them setting their yards in pearly dawns or at the sunset tide, watched away to the depths of the mysterious fery horizon by Nantucket folk to whom the sea was an endless symbol of inevitability and bravery.

October is called "Nantucket's month." Then the vacation hordes have departed; hotels and inns are closed and the beaches deserted. The cobble streets are calm and peaceful, the noon boat is tied up in her slip and the fishermen's lace traces its ineffable beauty against eloquent skies; flocks of wild ducks settle serenely on the glittering face of the harbor and wisps of aquamarine smoke drifting gently upward from houses 2½ centuries old tell that summer is gone and that the close embrace of winter is imminent. On the moors, over "Sonset way," the sedges, purple now, and copper and beaten gold and metallic green, whisper together; in the neat farm gardens great golden pumpkins loom opulently; through it all, the undertone of the caulker's mallet.

There is talk in the shipyard of the whaling days when shipping crowded the harbor and deep-water men from all over the world swarmed upon the wharves. Every proud Nantucket house has its

**Marie-Aliz**  
invites you to her unique shop at 32 East 48th St., near Madison Ave.—A bit of Paris in New York.

Here may be found in tasteful display Hats and Gowns of originality and distinctiveness; also there are furs, attractive novelties, girdles and brassieres.

**What Yonkers offers.**  
In North Yonkers, situated on a corner plot 50x115. New 8-room house. Tiled bath, 2-car garage. Thoroughly modern equipment. Convenient to trolley, school, churches and stores. Asking \$15,000. Terms arranged.

**Gaul & Bell**  
REALTORS  
23 North Broadway  
Telephone Yonkers 2121-2122

## YALE CHAPEL RULE DEFENDED

Dean Brown Emphasizes in Talk That the College Is a Christian Institution

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, in an address at the freshmen organization meeting today emphasized that Yale is a Christian institution and explained why there is opposition to the elimination of compulsory chapel.

"Yale was founded and maintained that the campus was just about right as it was. To erect a 'sky-scraper' in the middle of the campus, however, is quite another matter. More undergraduate rooms are needed, but it seems hardly likely that the university will have to build skyward to get them, nor that the center of the campus will have to be sacrificed for that or any other purpose."

Election of Richard M. Bond of Santa Barbara to the editorial board was announced by the Yale Literary Magazine. Mr. Bond is chairman of the Yale Record and editor of a humorous column in the Yale Daily News.

The first recipients of the three \$500 scholarships established by the Phelps Association of Yale University on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Wolf's Head Society are announced as follows:

**Yale's Proposed Theater and Laboratory for Play-Writing and Production**



Blackall, Clapp and Whitmore, Architects

of a department of drama in the Yale School of the Fine Arts. According to the plans drawn by C. H. Blackall of the Boston firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whitmore, from specifications outlined by Prof. George Pierce Baker, the building, which is Gothic in style, will have three distinct features: a complete theater, a school of the drama, and accommodations for the Yale Dramatic Association.

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structured of limestone and seam faced granite, and the sides and rear of stone and brick similar in style to the courts of the Memorial Quadrangle.

The site of the theater is 125 x 175 feet and ample to permit approach from all sides of the building. The main entrance from York Street, through a wide portal with ticket offices on each side, admits directly to the lobby. A drive 30 feet wide between the theater and the Wolf's Head building will allow automobiles to leave and take up people at a special side entrance. Stairs at each end of the lobby lead to the balcony and to the basement, and the lobby doors give access directly to the parquette of the theater proper. The auditorium will seat about 400 people and the balcony 300.

The stage occupies the whole width of the auditorium and is of professional proportions—65 feet wide, 40 feet deep, and 75 feet to the top of the gridiron from which the scenery is suspended. By an arrangement of wide doors at the back of the stage, the depth can be increased to about 70 feet by adding space from the scene dock. In the rear of the stage there is also a carpenter shop, a paint frame, model room, costume room, dye room, storage rooms for properties and electrical apparatus, and dressing rooms. The last are in the second story with easy access to the stage and to the green room, which opens on the stage. In that room will be placed the collection of books on the arts of the theater which Professor Baker has been buying from a special fund given for the purpose.

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New York Cleveland Chicago

## Yale Announces Its Plans for New University Theater

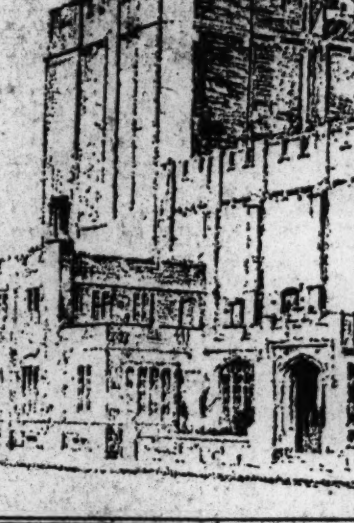
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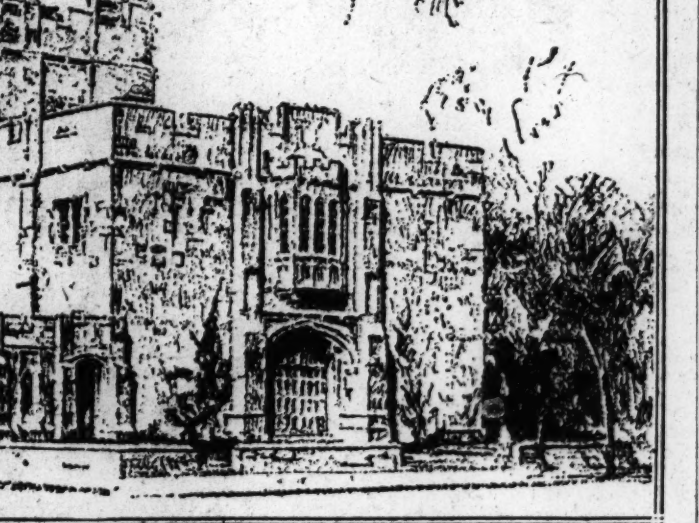
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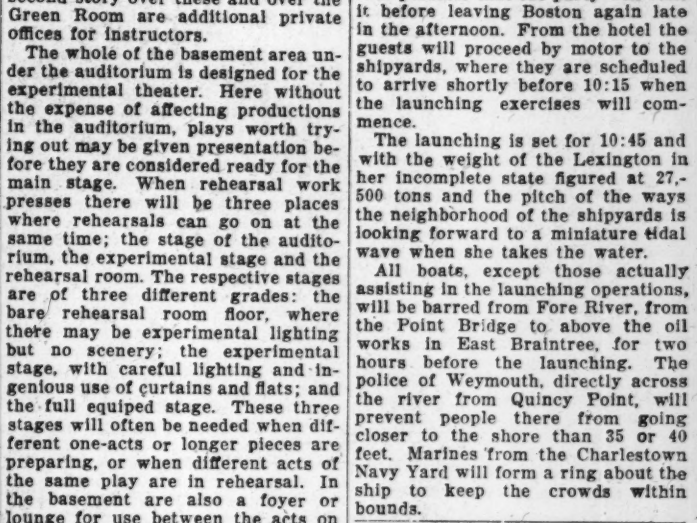
Carrier Lexington Will Be Launched at Fore River Tomorrow

At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral William A. Moffat, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral J. D. Buerer, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and an aide, Capt. W. B. Gherardi, will arrive at the South Station on the Federal Express from Washington to be guests of Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiger, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, at the exercises attending the launching of the U. S. S. Lexington, the navy's new aircraft carrier, at the Fore River shipyards. Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be sponsor for the Lexington, will arrive in Boston this evening.

From the train the Secretary's party will proceed to the Copley Plaza Hotel where its members will be guests of the Navy Yard officers at breakfast. No visit will be paid the Navy Yard in the morning, but it is possible that the party will visit it before leaving Boston again late in the afternoon. From the hotel the guests will proceed by motor to the shipyards, where they are scheduled to arrive shortly before 10:15 when the launching exercises will commence.

The launching is set for 10:45 and with the weight of the Lexington in her incomplete state figured at 27,500 tons and the pitch of the waves in the neighborhood of the shipyards is looking forward to a miniature tidal wave when she takes the water.

All boats, except those actually assisting in the launching operations, will be barred from Fore River, from the Point Bridge to above the oil works in East Braintree, for two hours before the launching. The police of Weymouth, directly across the river from Quincy Point, will prevent people there from going closer to the shore than 35 or 40 feet. Marines from the Charlestown Navy Yard will form a ring about the ship to keep the crowds within bounds.



Blackall, Clapp and Whitmore, Architects

of a department of drama in the Yale School of the Fine Arts. According to the plans drawn by C. H. Blackall of the Boston firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whitmore, from specifications outlined by Prof. George Pierce Baker, the building, which is Gothic in style, will have three distinct features: a complete theater, a school of the drama, and accommodations for the Yale Dramatic Association.

These three features comprise, in addition to a theater in the usual sense, lecture rooms, one of which will seat over 100; workshops where scenery and costumes can be made; the lighting equipment kept and prepared; rehearsal rooms, so that more than one play, or different acts of the same play, may be in rehearsal at the same time; a green room for a social center for the actors and the working force of the

structured of limestone and seam faced granite, and the sides and rear of stone and brick similar in style to the courts of the Memorial Quadrangle.

The site of the theater is 125 x 175 feet and ample to permit approach from all sides of the building. The main entrance from York Street, through a wide portal with ticket offices on each side, admits directly to the lobby. A drive 30 feet wide between the theater and the Wolf's







## ZIONIST HEAD IS RE-ELECTED

Congress at Basel Refuses to Accept Resignation of Dr. Weizmann

VIENNA, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The first International Zionist Congress was held at Basel in 1897, and the Vienna congress, which recently closed, is the fourteenth of the series. The Zionist organization now enjoys a recognized status under the Palestine mandate as a body authorized to co-operate with the Palestine Government in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

The organization is therefore in quite a different position from that which it occupied before the war, and the growing importance attached to its activities is illustrated by the fact that the opening session of the congress was attended by nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps as well as by representatives of the Austrian Government.

The congress was made up of just over 300 delegates, drawn from almost every country in which a Jewish community exists. Poland, with its 3,500,000 Jews, supplied 75 delegates, a much larger number than from any other single country. Forty-six delegates came from the United States and 17 from various parts of the British Empire, while there were 14 from Palestine itself.

Three Main Groups  
The congress, like previous congresses, was divided into three main groups, representing the three main bodies of opinion within the Zionist movement. The largest group, totaling some 150 delegates, consisted of the so-called Center Party, which comprised nearly all the representatives of the territorial federations—notably those of the United States, England, and Germany. It also included the bulk, though not the whole, of the Poles.

"Fractions" as they are called, form the Right and Left wings of the Zionist movement. On the Right are the "Mizrachi" (literally "Easterners") who stand for rigid compliance with the traditions of Orthodox Judaism. Over against this Clerical Judaism are the parties of the Left, which press the claims of Jewish Labor, and are all more or less ecumenically inclined. The Right and Left parties mustered between them about 90 delegates. There was also a small group of so-called "Activists."

This preface is necessary in order to explain the main sensation of the congress—the resignation at one stage of Dr. Weizmann, the president of the Zionist organization, together with all the other members of the former executive. The report which the executive presented was, on the whole, an encouraging character. Since the last Zionist congress in 1923 the Palestine Man-

date had become fully operative, and the international status of Palestine had been regularized. The Palestinian Nationality Law now enabled immigrants to become citizens of Palestine on fairly easy terms. The rate of immigration was at least four times as great as in 1923, and in the last 18 months there had been 50 per cent more Jewish settlers than in the preceding three years.

Dr. Weizmann Resigns  
In the light of these facts, the executive asked the Congress to approve their policy during the interval, since the last Congress, and to accord them what amounted to a vote of confidence. The Center voted solidly in the affirmative, but the handful of "Activists" opposed the resolution, and—what was much more serious—both the Left and the Right abstained en bloc. As a result, though the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, it was actually supported by barely half the delegates present. It was in these circumstances that Dr. Weizmann and his colleagues resigned.

This unexpected development was received with consternation by the Left and the Right alike. They were well aware that the movement could not afford to lose the services of Dr. Weizmann or of his veteran colleague, Mr. Sokolow, who has for years been associated with him in the leadership.

The rebellious groups, except the "Activists," accordingly joined in passing a resolution acceptable to Mr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow, who were then re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. Beyond this, no agreement was reached. Conflicting party and personal interests defeated every attempt to complete the executive, which usually consists of 10 or 12 members. The congress eventually abandoned the task in despair, and left it to the general committee to make the remaining appointments in three months' time, the outgoing executive being requested to remain temporarily in office.

Triumph of Moderation  
Dr. Weizmann's re-election on what were, in effect, his own terms, was in itself a triumph for his policy of statesmanlike moderation and sober common sense. On the other hand, the events just described, which were the central feature of the congress, illustrate a growing tendency on the part of Orthodox and clerical elements to press their demands to extremes.

The conflict of Labor with other elements in the movement was reflected in the debates on the two main practical questions with which the congress had to deal. The first was the question of enlarging the Jewish Agency for Palestine set up by Article 4 of the Palestine mandate, or, in other words, of providing machinery for organized co-operation, in the establishment of the Jewish national home, between Zionists and non-Zionists. The congress definitely resolved that an attempt should be made to create such machinery.

The second outstanding question was that of the attitude to be adopted

## Night View of Madison's Masonic Temple



Six Masonic Bodies Joined in Erecting This Monument to Freemasonry.

Photo by Diermar

## KEEPERS OF TEMPLE TO FEAST BUILDERS

Madison Masons Introduce Novel Feature

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—"And the builder of the Temple sat down with the keeper, and they broke bread together."

Thus runs a line in an ancient Masonic document. So will the builders and keepers of the new \$636,000 Masonic Temple just dedicated here feast together as a part of the four-day dedicatory ceremonies. At this dinner will be seated the speculative and operative Masons.

The architect and his staff will join with the day laborer—the builder of the Temple—in consecrating the building to the cause for which it is erected. This banquet, it is said, is unique in Masonic annals.

The ceremonies include, besides the dedication under direction of F. J. Marfen, Milwaukee, Grand Master, a day devoted to inspection and welcome for fraternal and civic organizations outside the Masonic order, a day of inspection for the public, and finally the banquet.

The new temple is the property of six Masonic bodies who united to construct it five years ago. Their combined membership numbers about 2000. Actual building started in 1923 and the total outlay has amounted to \$500,000 for the building and \$150,000 for its equipment. The structure is of cement and steel construction with Bedford stone facing and covers an area 112 by 184 feet.

It is three stories in height with four huge columns at the front entrance, giving it an imposing aspect when seen from Wisconsin Avenue. A remarkable lighting arrangement floods the front exterior at night.

## Springfield Public Market

offers a large selection of the highest quality fresh meats, poultry, provisions, fresh, salt, smoked and canned seafood. Fresh fruits and vegetables. Dairy products, bakery goods, groceries and delicatessen.

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## COTTON MEN PLAN STYLE EXHIBITION

A private style show for members and guests, the first of the kind the organization has held, will be a feature of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to take place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston Oct. 14 and 15. This new feature, which probably will be one of the most notable showings of cotton fabrics yet arranged in the United States, will be under the auspices of the women of the association, and will be held in connection with a dinner dance at the Copley-Plaza at 7:30 on the evening of Oct. 14.

The development of cotton fabrics, including rayon, or artificial silk, will be shown in the latest fashions in a striking manner, and prizes will be awarded. Conde Nast, editor of "Vogue," will be the judge. Four silver medals will be presented, one each for the best morning, afternoon and evening gown, and one for the best ensemble of three dresses. Noted designers in Boston, New York and other cities are now busy making the gowns. The exhibit will be illustrative of the scope of production of the exhibiting mills, all of which are in the north and most in New England.

SIX PROVIDENCE SALOONS CLOSED  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2 (Special)—Six South Providence saloons succumbed yesterday to the police warfare in the fifth precinct declared on Aug. 9 against liquor sellers and particularly against 22 saloons which have not closed since the days of

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RUG SHOP—Fourth Floor

Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

licensed selling. This campaign was started when Lieut. Francis J. Carney was made a captain and sent to clean up the fifth.

Eight saloons remain technically open, but with trade restricted to customers known for a certainty to the sellers. In this section of the Rhode Island capital saloon rents have jumped since prohibition from \$30 to \$50 per month to \$90 to \$150 per month and now are paying in advance. Saloon men who gave up to-day said they would not pay another month's rent and stand the continual harassing of the police besides that fines are higher and lawyers' fees have gone up.

## CLUB WOMEN OPEN YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

District and Presidents' Conferences Arranged

With the coming of October the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club is taking up actively the work of the club year. By invitation of the Springfield Women's Club the autumn meeting of the federation and the fall presidents' conference will be held in Springfield, Nov. 12 and 13.

At the request of the Barnstable Woman's Club a presidents' conference for eastern Massachusetts will be held in Barnstable on Oct. 29. All-day conferences will be held by the fifth district in Dedham on Oct. 14; by the thirteenth district in Gardner on Oct. 21; by the eleventh district in Littleton on Oct. 26 and by the tenth district in Lawrence on Oct. 27.

Local clubs will enter the prize contest for ideas as to methods of awakening local interest in international relations and promoting international understanding, conducted by the international relations department of the general federation of which Mrs. Thomas G. Winter is chairman.

Mrs. John H. Kimball, state chairman of education, asks each club chairman to focus attention in October on one phase of the work to eliminate illiteracy. The general federation has asked each club to give one hour to the subject this month.

A drama conference of six lessons is announced by the state chairman of literature, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader. This will be held at state headquarters, 687 Boylston Street from 10 a. m. to noon on Nov. 10 and 24; Dec. 15 and 29 and Jan. 12 and 26. A list of new books that are considered worth while and a modern poetry outline will be ready for distribution this month. Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, state chairman of art, repeats the call of the general federation chairman for support for the fine arts commission and for support of the National Gallery in Washington, D. C.

## Collins & Sullivan FLORISTS

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that are soiled and crumpled? If so, the Union Laundry will make them look like new. Five of them for fifty cents. (Minimum price.)

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## SUNSET STORIES

Helping the Little People

"I CAN'T think of anything to play," said Robin. "You tell me something to do, Mother."

Mother looked up from her sewing as he leaned against her chair and thought a minute. Then she said: "Why don't you do something for somebody? There are always things to be done and it's always fun to do them."

"I know," said Robin, "but there isn't anybody round to do anything for. Daddy's in town and the girls are in school. Do you want anything done, Mother?"

"I don't think of anything just now," said Mother. "I want very much to finish this sewing before luncheon. Why not help the little people? See whether you can't find some little people to help."

"All right," said Robin as he ran downstairs. "I'll look."

He didn't have to look very far, for just as he was going to open the screen door that led from the back porch into the garden, he spied a big brown grasshopper on the inside of the wire.

"How did you get in here?" said Robin, as he put his hand over it carefully and caught it in his palm. "You must have hopped onto somebody who brought you inside, and I know you're trying to get outdoors again."

He kept his fingers closed against his palm, not touching the grasshopper any more than he had to, till he got outside. Then he opened his hand wide and—hop! hop! hop! went Mr. Hoppergrass in great big hops till he landed in the tall grass outside the hedge where he liked to be best of all. Robin walked down the garden path to the henhouse.

The hens came running to the fence as he came up and looked at him expectantly. "They want something," said Robin. "I wonder what it is. If they were running 'round loose like Taylor's chickens they'd be eating grass and other things. Guess I'll give them some."

So he pulled up some handfuls of tender grass and clover from the lawn where it needed cutting, and put

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## What's New in Coats For This Winter

It's time to be finding out what Fashion says "is to be" in her Coats for this winter. You may have yours straight if you prefer, or flaring most anywhere you want it. Frequently there is fulness effected by concealed pleats. A straight coat with fur-bordered panels hanging from the shoulder line on each side, and fur collar and cuffs giving the effect of a Paletot, is a stunning model. Very smart, too, are those Coats with shoulder cape attached. But we want you to come in and see them to appreciate how very good looking they all are.

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## UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE TO START WINTER CAMPAIGN

Local Option to Be the Goal Sought in Coming Five-Month Struggle Between Liquor Forces and Those of Temperance

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 21—The United Kingdom Alliance, the premier political temperance organization in England, has arranged a comprehensive winter campaign for local option in England and Wales. The opening meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 19, at 7 p. m., to coincide with the annual northern public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Sir Donald Maclean, a former Liberal leader in the House of Commons, will open the meeting, and Lef Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Rev. James Barr, Alderman T. D. Penby and Canon A. H. Sewell will be the chief speakers.

The campaign itself will last about five months, and will cover the great industrial centers of Manchester, London, Liverpool, Bradford, Northampton, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Rochdale, and Stoke-on-Trent.

Some of those taking part in the campaign besides the speakers already mentioned are: Margaret Lloyd George, Philip Snowden, Sir George Hunter, hon. treasurer of the United Kingdom Alliance; Sir Walford Davies; William Graham, former financial secretary to the Treasury in the Labor Government; Rosslyn Mitchell; the Rev. R. Bishop E. G. Ingham; Mrs. Walter Runchman; Lady (Victor) Horsley; Lady Lawson; Miss Agnes Slack, president of the British Women's Temperance Association; C. P. Trevelyan, former president of the Board of Education in the Labor Government; R. Hopkin Morris, author of the Welsh Local Option Bill, and Guy Hayler, president of the World Prohibition Federation.

The United Kingdom Alliance works without distinction of party, sect, or sex, and welcomes within its fold all those who are united by a genuine desire to remove the evils

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Shakespeare in Modern Production

WHEN we see a typical production of a play by Shakespeare, with a setting and costumes upon which artists and scholars have spent a vast amount of time and thought in order that every detail shall be historically correct, we are not likely to reflect that such fidelity to historical fact is a purely modern attitude and was not considered necessary on the earlier stage. Burbage, Betterton, Garrick, the Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and the host of other actors who interpreted Shakespeare before Macready and Edmund and Charles Kean, were as a rule content to enact their great roles in the costumes of their own times or in costumes and settings that were more or less idealized in order to give an effect of antique beauty or strangeness. That every property used had to be authentically documented was an idea foreign both to the traditions of the stage and to the spirit of the times in which they lived. The spirit of the older theater was more frankly childlike than ours, anyway—more the spirit of "believe" or "let's pretend." Modern stage managers have been known to issue to the press such items of news as that "the carved cabinet used in Juliet's room is a genuine Italian antique of the sixteenth century, and cost six hundred dollars," but in the eighteenth century such extravagance would have aroused little interest. A cabinet of lath and plaster would have done as well, they would probably have thought, the play's the thing, and why spend so much money on mere objects, when we have come to see Little Davy or the great Siddons? Indeed, one suspects that both Davy and the Siddons would have refused to compete with the stage carpenter, properly man, or costumer, believing that anything that drew attention from the characters was objectionable.

It was Charles Kean who, between 1850 and 1855, may be regarded as the founder of the modern system, though it had some precedents and has been developed since his day. This is the testimony of Sir Sidney Lee, and only the other day Mr. A. Edward Newton, in his delightful essay on "Shakespeare and the Old Vic," made the same assertion, adding, as does Sir Sidney, that Kean's successor in engaging the costumes was Sir Henry Irving. Kean's policy proved financially disastrous and Irving, years later, declared that "the enormous cost of a Shakespearean production on the liberal and elaborate scale which the public is now accustomed to expect makes it almost impossible for any manager—I don't care who it is—to pursue a continuous policy of Shakespeare for many years with any hope of profit in the long run." This announcement has become almost a cliché.

On the other hand, the production of Shakespeare over a long period has by no means always been a losing venture; but it has been successful only when the plays have been

produced with simple scenery and inexpensive costumes and have been competently acted. The history of Samuel Phelps, at Sadler's Wells Theater, between 1844 and 1862, and that of Miss Lillian Baylis, at the Old Vic, since 1910, prove that the Shakespeare repertory may "pay." Phelps, during eighteen years, produced thirty-one of the thirty-seven plays and "reaped from the profits a handsome unnumbered income." Miss Baylis's company has in ten years given thirty-six of the plays. As a rule, the Old Vic productions, according to Mr. Newton, who saw many of them, presented the plays complete, with no cutting except of prosy and nonessential passages, and they prove "that Shakespeare can be presented as written, without transpositions to make it suitable for the stage, that elaborate scenery and expensive costumes are not essential if the acting is good, and that we have accustomed ourselves to taking Shakespeare too slowly, too seriously, and too reverently."

Of course, economical production and historical accuracy may be combined, as the productions of the Stratford Players, under Mr. Frank Benson, proved; but as a rule they have not been combined. In Shakespeare's day the actors dressed in contemporary Elizabethan manner, with little or no scenery to enhance the stage-pictures. The parts of women were taken by boys, stage lighting was practically unknown, and changes of time, place, act, and scene were left largely to the imagination of the audience. The Elizabethan Stage Society and other associations have made the attempt to return to Elizabethan bareness and simplicity, successfully, as an artistic experiment, though the fact that such performances have been private leaves their popular success questionable. The return to complete Elizabethan simplicity seems to the whole world for commercial production, and one may suppose that Shakespeare himself, if he were living today, would be too shrewd to recommend it.

As time went on, the tradition of simplicity persisted, except in productions that were avowedly spectacular, like the arrangements of the "Tempest" and other comedies as operatic entertainments. In the regular productions, Garrick and his fellows wore eighteenth century costumes. "Garrick," we are told, "played Macbeth in an ordinary Court costume of his own era. The habiliments proper to Celtic monarchs of the eleventh century were left to be supplied by the imagination of the spectators, or not at all." If the reader will study the plates in the "Shakespeare," issued in the seventeenth nineties, he will find Olivia wearing a Gainsborough hat and Ophelia dressed as a Georgian girl, though he will also find an attempt at an archaic effect in some costumes. Even these, however, show little desire to be authentic.

The current London production of "Hamlet" in contemporary dress seems novel only because for some seventy-five years we have been accustomed to think historical accuracy necessary. Such costuming excited no surprise before an eighteen thirty. The reports of the London experiment indicate that it is an artistic success and the pictures in the London papers are an interesting study. The men and women wear the clothes of the well-to-do of today, Hamlet himself appearing on occasion even in golfing costume. Whether "Hamlet" in such guise can ever be anything but an experiment, only time can tell. Until one has an opportunity to judge its effect in the theater, it is a fascinating experience to read the play, trying to picture the characters as they must look clad in the garments of our time and amid modern surroundings. Indeed, some other plays, such as "Much Ado," "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It," can be read most enjoyably from the same point of view.

The costumes worn in a play make an astonishing difference in the entire tone of the performance, because they affect not only the general impression, but the reading, acting, and interpretation of almost every scene. In modern costume, the actors would at least be forced to act. No longer would it be a justifiable criticism upon Shakespearean productions that in them the poorest acting known to the stage is often tolerated, because a romantic stage picture and an archaic convention have made the spectators uncritical.

**Peace**  
On the barren sand,  
Din of the sea-fret,  
Salt of the sea-breath,  
Feeling through earth the shock of water,  
That spilled from angry crests their spindrift,  
That reared to whelm the immovable strand,  
That shattered themselves, shattered themselves,  
Splashed and spread up, limp and formless,  
Down together sliding, sliding, roar on roar,  
Skyward suddenly, I gazed,  
And there in the blue, white arrow,  
A sea-gull to sea. . . .  
The sky-edge around it, the perfect blue without cloud the vault above it,  
Noiseless below, inexhaustible welcome,  
The faithless bosom's heave and sway,  
Indigo valleys, green slopes and ridges,  
Marble-veined, where the rhythm creases, as the waterfalls lap and cease—  
Was it the sea-gull that folded its wings  
At the centre of peace?  
Was it my soul?  
—John Erskine, in "Sonata, and Other Poems."

## Tree Tops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Look down with me upon the tops of trees  
That make an ocean of softly foaming green  
Into whose depths sky birds may safely dive  
Or tread the waves of verdure.

Here are pine pools of shadow, dim recesses,  
Lit only with the flash of warblers' wings;  
There where that maple whirlpool swirls  
We know a black squirrel does his trapeze act.  
Making his breathless plunge from branch to branch—  
To land among the laughing leaves intact.

After long looking at the sparkling blue,  
There's refuge for the eyes in these tree harbors  
These blessed fastnesses, this emerald sea.  
Where little woodland habitants are free,  
Yet surely cloistered.  
And oh! how cool to feet of birds in flight!  
Must be these leafy lums of green delight.

Eva May Kinney.

## Helen Hunt's Colorado

WHETHER from Colorado Springs one takes the enticing drive up North Cheyenne Canyon or winds through the lifting, turning, varying scenes of South Cheyenne Mountain, he will pass through miles of brilliantly colored granite rising to meet the sky, with glittering falls dashing from ledge to ledge down a stream surging and laughing and sighing at the foot. A quieter scene is offered by the Garden of the Gods. The Cave of the Winds out Manitou way is weird and mysterious, and if one seeks sphinxlike grandeur, there is always Pikes Peak. Beauty and majesty are on every side.

Is it any wonder that Helen Hunt Jackson claimed for her own this wonderland of scenic beauty? Born in New England, accustomed to its rugged rocks and hills, stern and grim, she staked her claim to the oriental gorgeousness of Colorado and proved up on it through a deep and lasting love. She had won enviable fame as a poet before she went west to live. When Emerson was asked if he did not think her the first of American women poets he must have answered, "One might as well travel and have shown herself especially happy in description of foreign lands and of scenes in her own country, notably of Colorado, New Mexico, and California. So when in 1878 she married and went to Colorado Springs to live, she was particularly well equipped to appreciate and portray the natural beauty and the human conditions which she found there. Here as in her native state she saw

"Purple clouds the hilltop binding,  
Folded hills the valleys winding,"  
although in these western hills and valleys there was a grandeur, a majesty that was wanting in New England. Interested as she was in human life, she soon began to observe what seemed to her innumerable injustices and cruelties to the Indians. Individual instances coming under her observation enlisted her in a fight for justice. From a poet she became a crusader. Knowing what was being done then and there, she determined to find out what had been done in the past and in other sections. Foraking her beloved Colorado home, she immersed herself in the State Library in New York delving for three months into every available account of the Nation's dealings with the Indians. Then she published "A Record of Dishonor," an accusing record of the treatment of the Indians.

She supplemented this first work by personal observation—visiting Indians in their villages, staying in their tents, attending to their fires, listening to the recital of their sufferings. She won their confidence completely and in many villages they called her "Queen." Out of these experiences came her romance of Indian life, "Ramona," founded upon an actual Ramona and on conditions as she knew them. She never received a full recognition of her devoted work in behalf of the Indian, but she left a lasting impression upon the legislation of the State of her adoption, and of the Nation.

Of all the enchanting spots around Colorado Springs none is more picturesque than South Cheyenne Canyon. For miles the roadway goes up and up until it reaches the Pool where Seven Falls comes tumbling down the cliffs. No picture can reproduce the effect, no description do it justice. The first of the Seven Falls is called by the Indians "Ramona." From her the ambitious may climb the long steep stairway to the shrine which admirers of Helen Hunt have built stone by stone. But away off in the opposite direction, up North Cheyenne Mountain, with its entrance five miles from Colorado Springs, on what is known as the High Drive, is another evidence of the homage paid to her. Here is the same wonderful rock formation, with similar cascades, falls and the most beautiful of these is named Helen Hunt Falls. A fairlike bridge crosses the gorge above the falls, with pine-clad hills on one side, while the roaring water plunges in foam on the rocks beneath as it hurries down and down on its seaward journey. F. M.

## Possession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Let me go back to my own loved moors  
It sounds like an old refrain.  
A thing that poets have said for years,  
Yet here I must say it again!  
Everyone has his own loved moor  
Or hill or cottage or tree;  
There is no star that is unpossessed,  
Perchance no league of the sea.  
—Edmund Spenser.



Helen Hunt Falls, Colorado

## October

Cease to call him sad and sober,  
Merriest of months, October!  
Patron of the bursting bins,  
Reverend in wayside inns,  
I can nowhere find a trace  
Of the misadventured day.  
There is misadventure and folly,  
But the madcap lacks the grace  
Of a thoughtful melancholy.  
Spendthrift of the season's gold,  
How he flings and scatters out  
Treasures pilched from summer-time!

With his amber afternoons  
And his pendant poets' moons—  
With his twilights dashed with rose  
From the red-lipped afterglows,  
Down pebble-dappled waterfalls,  
Shaking from familiar trees  
Apples of Hesperides—  
With the chuckle, chirp, and trill  
Of his jolly broods that spill  
Mirth in tangled madrigals  
Down pebble-dappled waterfalls.  
Cease to call him sad or sober,  
He's a jolly dog, October!

—Don Marquis, in "The Awakening and Other Poems."

## Floor of the Forest

Littered with bronzed and burnished nettles, with brown cones and gold and green leaves, the forest floor stretches wide beneath the baring branches of the trees. From the heart of a fallen cedar there is pouring a pool of reddish dust that flows as from a fountain, and rests in an irregular bas-relief upon the earth. Over the gnarled and wrinkled log, now shedding its cover, there creeps gingerly and inquisitively a dark brown squirrel in quest of winter nuts. With piercing notes that split the solitude he bounds into the hazel-bush, which is beginning to add its contribution to the bronze and green pattern of the forest floor.

All summer long the floor of the forest has been danced upon. Grasshoppers have made merry there and brown and white cattle have roamed at will through the narrow winding lanes between the pillars rising from the floor with green leaves atop. Now the covering of the floor has been cropped close; the carpet has been worn threadbare. In spots it has been worn through, and around the brown fringes of the hole there looms the naked earth, mute testimony to the strenuous dance of summer.

As autumn advances and the leaves are thicker upon the floor, the sweeper is due. Soon the wind will assume this autumnal mission. He will come and toss the leaves into piles. In jerky strokes he will arrange them to be pressed back to the bosom of the earth by the softly falling blanket of snow which will sift through the branches of the trees. The wind will brush the floor of the forest, sweeping clear around the stately pillars of the poplars, the shining white columns that rise more gracefully than the marble columns of a palace. But the floor is again covered. All the rents are repaired with gold, as the leaves continue to fall without a whisper. Birds are making merry in the clearings, gleaming from the floor such valuable nuggets as remain.

But the grasshoppers have abandoned the dancing floor, leaving only the memory of the tunes that were played in July when they held their carnival in the long sunny days. Now the shorter days end when the silver moonlight floods the worn and mended floor, which will be brilliant again when spring scatters her flowers.

## Werkelijke Bevoorrecht

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

WEINIG toestanden wekken meer gereedelijk medegevoel dan die van een mensch, die het leven ingaat met de eene of andere belemmering, met een schijnbaar fysiek of mentaal gebrek, of eene bijzondere stoffelijke omstandigheid, welke hem in zijn omgang met anderen steeds achterstelt. Hoeveel dit niet algemeen wordt toegevoegd, verdient hij na evenzeer ons mededoogen, die oogenschijnlijk met alle mogelijke voorrechten zijne loopbaan begint, maar zich door de eene of andere ongunstige omstandigheid zoozeer heeft laten overmeesteren, dat hij vervalt tot een toestand van zelfmedelijden en geloof, dat hij gedomd is minder nuttig te wezen dan zijne medemenschen. Nauwelijks minder onfortuunlijk is dege, die door onderscheid goede en kwade middelen te gebruiken, zich eene volgens algemeen begrip bevoorrecht positie veroverd heeft, en niet begrijpen kan, waarom het verwachte gevoel van bevrediging uitblijft.

Nu is ontvankelijk bewezen, dat het eene afdoende geneesmiddel voor al deze deerniswaardige toestanden te vinden is in het kennen van het groote voorrecht, waarin alle menschen gelijkelijk deelen als kinderen van den eenen onpartijdigen en onbegrensden God. In de onsterfelijke woorden: "Ik kan van mijzelf niet redden," verklaard Jezus, dat God niet alleen de schepper is van den mensch, maar ook de daadwerkelijke tegenwoordige, goddelijke *Mind*, die voor immer 's menschen eeuwig denken en handelen schraagt. Door dit te verstaan bevoegd Jezus volkomen, dat de omvang van 's menschen activiteit en de grootte zijner werkkraft in werkelijkheid zooveel goed als al begrensd zijn. Zijn verstaan van 's menschen kinschap van God was niet slechts eene theorie. Het was eene tot daden wekkende, goddelijke ingeving, welke hem talloze wegen en middelen opende, om aan de menscheid het gezegde voorrecht te ontharen, zich te allen tijde en onder alle omstandigheden op de almacht te kunnen verlaten.

Eeuwen vóór Christus Jezus het bewijs gaf van zijne eenheid met God, werd Mozes er toe geleid zijn gevoel van persoonlijke verantwoordelijkheid, met de daarmede samengange zelfzucht en begrenzing, op te geven voor een onzelfzuchtig steunen op God, en daarop maakten duisternis en twijfel plaats voor licht en wijsheid, waagheid voor werkkraft, twijfel voor heilichheid, aarzeling voor moed, zwakheid voor aarzeling en macht. Doelend op deze ondervinding van Mozes, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, die Christian Science ontdekte en grondvestte in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 206): "Mozes leidde een volk tot het aabbilden van God in Geest inplaats van in de stof, en beelde de grootsche heugden van het zijn uit, door de onsterfelijke *Mind* aan den mensch geschonken." Terecht mag Mrs. Eddy beschouwd worden als de Mozes van dezen tijd, waar zij de menscheid gedachte opheft boven de begrenzing van eigen maaksel. Zoolang iemand geloof, dat hij slechts een

## True Advantage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW conditions more readily excite sympathy than the one in which a person enters upon the experiences of life with what is termed a handicap, a seeming physical or mental defect, or perhaps associated with some unusual material circumstance that constantly places him at a disadvantage in his dealings with other men. While not generally so conceded, almost as much compassion is due the individual who has started out apparently with every advantage and has allowed some untoward circumstance to master him to the extent that he drifts along in a meek state of self-pity, believing that he is doomed to a sphere of lesser usefulness than his fellows. Still another type, scarcely less unfortunate, is he who through the indiscriminate use of both good and evil means has attained what is ordinarily considered a position of advantage and cannot understand why the satisfaction expected is so lacking.

Now it has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt, that the one sufficient remedy for all three of these pitiable conditions is to be found in a knowledge of the great advantage that all men share equally as children of an impartial and unlimited God. In the immortal words, "I can of mine own self do nothing." Jesus declared God to be not only the creator of man but the actual present divine *Mind* forever maintaining man's entire thought and action. Through this understanding Jesus furnished ample proof that the scope and extent of man's activity are in reality both good and without limit. His understanding of man's oneness with Deity was not a mere theory. It was an active divine impulse that opened for him countless ways and means of revealing to mankind this blessed privilege of relying upon omnipotence at all times and under all circumstances.

Centuries before Christ Jesus presented his demonstration of unity with God, Moses was led to exchange his sense of personal responsibility, with its selfishness and limitations, for an unselfed reliance upon Deity, whereupon darkness and doubt gave place to light and wisdom, inertia to initiative, hesitancy to resolve, reluctance to boldness, and weakness to strength and power. Referring to this experience of Moses, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 206): "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal *Mind*." Mrs. Eddy might well be regarded as the Moses of this age, lifting human thought above the limitations of its own fashioning. Just so long as one

believes himself to be merely a corporeal being he naturally excuses his failure to be and to do better on the ground of undisputed human weakness. The dawning of the understanding of spiritual man as the emanation of Spirit, perfect *Mind*, changes the whole attitude toward life.

This revelation of the one Father, the one source of universal good, is so logical and reasonable as to be readily accepted; but the mere mental acceptance of it is found to be just the beginning of our work. Those who seemingly have many material advantages find that pride of birth and position does not always give way easily to the humility that enables one to rejoice both meekly and triumphantly in real worth, the reflection of the one *Mind*. Those in a humbler state of human experience find that fear and self-abasement argue against the whole-hearted claiming of sonship with omnipotence. They may need to reassure themselves many times a day with those comforting words of the Father, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Just in proportion as this forever fact is generally accepted and demonstrated may we expect the cessation of the turmoil of rivalry and mad ambition in which men are vainly striving for positions of advantage one over another. One with this spiritual understanding knows that he can never rise through the downfall of his brother; and he naturally and spontaneously becomes increasingly obedient to the Ten Commandments, rejoicing in a love for God and man that far exceeds his former efforts in this direction. Discerning that true progress is in the understanding and utilization of God's impartial gifts, he uses his energies in this direction and finds that he has neither time nor inclination to envy his brother's advancement. Rather he gladly notes every manifestation of righteousness as an achievement, an evidence of Emmanuel, "God with us."

Any one who reads the authentic biography of Mary Baker Eddy as written by Sibley Wilbur will appreciate that Mrs. Eddy fully proved in her own experience all that she claims in her words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 204): "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiae of human affairs. It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unseals the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor. Through the accession of spirituality, God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, literally governs the aims, ambition, and acts of the Scientist."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

## Horace and American Poetry

American poetry of the last two decades has run increasingly to the lyric. Our younger poets are living life in swift dashes. They have no patience and no power for long-sustained effort. They dash headlong from whim to whim. . . . To-day the epic is written in prose—or worse; and its Homer is O. Henry. And the poetic drama has all but left us. Through the accession of spirituality, God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, literally governs the aims, ambition, and acts of the Scientist."

The new book of 1312 pages contains the following books:

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GREECE TO TRY  
COMMUNISTSTrial Begun, but Is Post-  
poned, and Government  
Reaps Harsh Criticism

ATHENS, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—In pushing forward the task of internal reconstruction the Pangalos Government has before it two alternatives. The first is to ameliorate the status of the poorer classes, whose misery is being exploited by Communists. The second is to stop, if possible, once for all the destructive plans of the Soviet agents.

The law-abiding classes are in sympathy with General Pangalos, the Prime Minister, in this policy, for in him they find a powerful enemy to all who venture to disturb the existing order. The refugees, who are supposed to furnish a rich soil for Communist propaganda, do not respond to the Bolshevik bait, because they know that Kemalists were able to root them out of their homes through the direct assistance of the Moscow Soviets.

**A Sign of Weakness**

When General Pangalos came into power he released all the Communists who were incarcerated and put in custody by the former Government, intending to give them a liberal chance to live peacefully within the limits of the land. But this generosity was construed as a sign of weakness. The Communists have not abandoned their tactics, and their subversive propaganda has been carried on as fanatically as ever. Their chief effort has been directed toward inducing the Greek people to believe that Greek Macedonia should be detached from Greece and form an autonomous state with the other two portions of Macedonia at present under Bulgarian and Serbian rule.

At the recent trial of 22 leading Communists in connection with the suppression of the Rizospastis, the chief organ for the propaganda, it was revealed that a secret conference had been held in Athens last year in which the Moscow and Balkan Communist Confederation participated for the express purpose of developing an energetic campaign for the restoration of an autonomous State of Macedonia. A committee was appointed, which was largely financed by the Third Internationale.

**Trial of Communists**

At the trial, counsel for the defendants presented their case as follows:

The efforts of Communists are not aimed at detaching Macedonia, but simply giving the population of that territory the right of disposing of its own fate. Communist leaders are to stall the new imperialist war which will break out on account of Macedonia. The settlement of refugees there does not solve the question. The Communist Party endeavors in the meantime to establish governments of workers and peasants with a view to prevent the new war which threatens us.

This trial which began on Aug. 24 was unexpectedly put off sine die. This action of the Government gave rise to bitter criticism. A paper which defends the views of the Cabinet asks indignantly:

Why were these men tried? Was it to enable Communists to expand before the court the noble motives which forced them to act? No, the object was an entirely different one: it was to prove that the Soviet virus cannot contaminate the soil of the country. On this occasion we want to stress the fact that for Communism these proceedings are superfluous, because Communism is already condemned in the conscience of the Nation. The most practical way to get rid of these turbulent agents is to put them beyond our frontiers.

**VANCOUVER TO ADVERTISE**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Under the auspices of the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau a canvas is being conducted to secure by means of pledges from business men and citizens generally the sum of \$150,000, which is to be used in an advertising campaign in the United States and elsewhere. The money subscribed will be paid in installments, commencing with Jan. 1, 1926, and spread over a two-year period.

Adventures in Collecting  
United States Postage Stamps

Milwaukee, Wis. Special Correspondence

BENJAMIN K. MILLER, the Milwaukee philatelist, who recently sold his collection to the New York Public Library, has many stories to tell of spending \$140,000 on stamps which he values today at \$250,000. He arranged them in 47 volumes; 14 by 17 inches, each containing 50 pages. Mr. Miller has specialized in United States stamps. "The Government first used postage stamps in 1847," Mr. Miller begins. "These were 5 and 10-cent stamps made under contract with a bank note company. Until 1894 all United States stamps were made by private corporations. Then the post office took over the job."

"In the early days the post office department neither delivered, nor collected mail outside the post office. In the larger cities private corporations were organized to do the mail delivering and the collecting of mail. These carriers put out their own stamps."

"In the early days all mail was delivered C. O. D. Postmasters later issued their own personal stamps which they sold to customers so that the latter would not have to go to the post office to conduct the cash transaction involved in sending a letter."

**Precious Set of 1861**

In 1861 after the opening of the rebellion a new set of stamps was decided on by Congress. This was the issue of Aug. 1, 1861. The Postmaster-General usually approved each issue of stamps in a perfunctory way. Some of the stamps had already been made and sent out before the Postmaster-General changed the design a little, but some of the unauthorized stamps were already in circulation. When selling singly these stamps are rated at \$100 each. In sets of eight they are rated at \$500, but it would cost nearer \$10-

Number of Hindus in India  
Decreases, Census ShowsMuhammadans, Christians and Sikhs Increase, But  
Hindus Still Number Two-Thirds of Population

Bombay Special Correspondence

HINDUS in India now number 217,000,000 or more than two-thirds of the total population, according to Mr. J. T. Marten, commissioner of the latest Indian census. There has been, however, a steady decline in the proportion of Hindus since the census of 1881. The recent fall is marked in Bengal, where the proportion of Hindus dropped from 45 to 44 per cent, while the Muhammadans rose from 52 to 54 per cent. Although the Hindus gain by the absorption of the tribal communities, they lose by transfer, chiefly from their lower ranks, to Christians and Sikhs. The caste statistics are not sufficiently accurate to enable one to separate the various strata of Hindu society, but the trend of political and social thought suggests three main divisions of which some numerical estimate can be given. We can place the Brahmin community fairly accurately at about 14,000,000. The "depressed" classes of untouchables, including recent Hinduized tribes, number about 60,000,000, giving a remainder of 143,000,000 representing the non-Brahmin Hindu castes, which include the chief agricultural and high artisan communities as well as the fairly large body of professional men and traders.

There is strong evidence among the various castes of the Hindus, of increasing caste consciousness accompanied by intense caste patriotism, caste jealousy and even caste antagonism. Communal organization has extended and intensified during the decade partly under the influence of political rivalry and partly as the result of educational and economic progress, and the principal castes now have their caste "sabhas" or associations, formed for the purpose of representing and forwarding the rights and claims of the caste. Now there is no doubt that the effect of this intensification of communal feeling is to preserve and increase the forces of orthodoxy and tradition. The ambition of each caste is to move upward in the social scale and to do this it must cling to the strictest traditions of Hinduism. But as it must also close its ranks rigidly to the pretensions of those below it, the result is to make any movement more difficult for everybody.

Wealth and culture may occasionally enable individuals to rise, but the structure of society remains unaffected, and there is certainly in the general community no evidence of the loosening of the essential bonds which bind an individual caste together and differentiate it from the others. There are, of course, exceptions to this generalization. In the case of the Hindus, who for any cause are permanently expatriated from their own homes, and in the case of small communities of Hindus living almost isolated among a people of different traditions there is a distinct tendency toward the relaxation of caste restrictions especially among those of lower castes. The Hindus who leave India and make their home in the colonies or Europe are mostly drawn from the lowest castes of South India and are only too glad to forget their origin and caste traditions in the home of their adoption.

In the Northwest Frontier Province, where a small number of Hindus and Sikhs are surrounded by a large Muhammadan population, caste restrictions, already lax, have considerably weakened during the decade. A large proportion of them observe no restrictions of intermarriage and there is a strong tendency to widen the endogamous groups and narrow down the exogamous circle. Again the influence of the Arya Samaj in North India is in favor of a gradual loosening of caste orthodoxy, while a great many among the educated professional classes of the large cities, who have been brought in touch with Western civilization willingly abandon orthodoxy

to the full extent permitted to them by their social environment.

**Muhammadans Are Homogeneous**

The Muhammadans, though they have no racial uniformity—for it has been estimated that even in the Punjab only about 15 per cent are of genuine foreign extraction—are by virtue of the distinctive characteristics of their religion and culture a more homogeneous community than the Hindus. They now number in India 69,000,000 persons, of whom all belong to the Yundi section except a small minority, forming about 3 per cent, who chiefly consist of the Borahs and Khojas of Western India and some of the Mappilas of Southern India. Islam has drawn into its fold members of practically all the races of India, and the community includes more than half of the cultivating classes of Bengal, who live side by side with their Hindu neighbors of the same race and origin. In spite of this racial medley there persists throughout the various peoples who hold the creed of Islam a strong feeling of communal unity, which political development in India has of late years done much to foster.

**Sikhs Increase**

But it is among the smaller communities that the more interesting effects of communal feeling have reacted on the various peoples who hold the creed of Islam a strong feeling of communal unity, which political development in India has of late years done much to foster.

**Spread of Christianity**

The Christian community now numbers just 4,750,000 of people in India or 1 1/2 per cent of the population. More than half the number are returned from the Madras Presidency and its states, where they form about 12 1/2 per cent of the population. The reason of this rapid growth of Sikhism undoubtedly lies in the revival among them of a strong communal feeling, and the conversion to Sikhism of many of the depressed classes who formerly swelled the ranks of Hindus.

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which took the form at first of a strong resentment toward foreigners of all descriptions, and gave considerable political trouble at one time. The tribes have settled down again to a peaceful existence, but how far this growing feeling of tribal self-consciousness will affect the spread of Christianity is an interesting question. There are two new forces which Christian missions will have to recognize, the progressive organization, both social and political, of the classes in the lower grades of Indian society, and the growing interest which is being taken in the depressed classes by the leaders of thought in the higher ranks of Hinduism. The proselytizing efforts of the Arya Samaj are having a distinct influence in North India, but the depressed classes, missions started by more orthodox Hindu societies in the south and west of the country have not yet reached a stage in which they seriously affect Christian missionary enterprise.

NEW LIQUOR PERMIT  
FORM IS DESIGNEDTwo-Tint Prescription Blank  
to Halt Counterfeiting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—To put a halt to the counterfeiting of medical liquor prescriptions a new, two-tint liquor permit form has been designed by Government engravers, and is now being issued to responsible parties throughout the United States.

James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, who made the announcement, says the new form is as nearly counterfeit-proof as it can be made. It is printed in two shades of brown instead of one as before. When the dealer got back to his shop, he inspected his purchase and found the airplane was upside down, that the plate had accidentally been inverted on this one sheet.

"Packing his grip, he went to a Philadelphia dealer, where he is said to have sold the entire issue for \$15,000, or \$150 each. The dealer sold the stamps to the son of Hetty Green for \$20,000, or \$200 each, it was reported. Being a true son of his mother, he kept what he wanted and turned the rest back to be sold at \$25 each. They went so fast that he raised the price to \$500. Now the stamp is catalogued at \$750 and one could not be bought under \$1000. I got in early and got mine for \$350 and commission."

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45 Milk Street Boston, Mass.



One of Brookline's Best

**BRANDON HALL**  
1501 Beacon Street  
A residential hotel where you may rent furnished or unfurnished suites of two, three or more rooms for permanent or transient occupancy. American plan. Why pay exorbitant prices when every comfort awaits you here!

A. LEROY RACE, Ownership-Management

## NORTH CAROLINA



Start Winter Right  
Run down for the opening at

**Pinehurst**  
NORTH CAROLINA  
The Busy Man's Winter Country Club  
CAROLINA HOTEL  
Opens Oct. 26

All your old sporting friends to play with—many new ones to try out. Full program of sports from the start. Quick, comfortable journey.

MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE  
Illustrated Booklets on request  
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## FLORIDA



**Spring Weather**  
All Winter Long

Come to Daytona Beach where winter is softened into a northern spring. Enjoy one of the world's finest beaches, boating and fishing on the Halifax and Tomoka Rivers. Golf, tennis, lawn bowling, racquet, and all kinds of outdoor recreation. Best accommodations. For booklet address:

**Daytona Beach**  
FLORIDA

A Good Many  
First-Class Hotels  
Have Found That It  
Pays to Advertise  
All the Year Round  
in the Monitor

GREATER BOSTON

**Hotel Kenmore**  
496 Commonwealth Ave.  
Boston's Distinctive Hotel  
FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY

An Hotel with appointments and comforts that appeal to persons of refinement and culture.

EVERY COMFORT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
8 Minutes from Park St. Subway

**Hotel Hemenway**  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person ..... \$3.00 a day and up  
Two persons (double beds) ..... 4.00 a day and up  
Two persons (single beds) ..... 5.00 a day and up  
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

**Hotel Beaconsfield**  
Brookline (BOSTON)  
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Here is a real change—a real difference—real relaxation and service. For permanent or transient guests.

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## HOTEL PRINCETON

1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
A beautifully located, homelike hotel, 28 minutes from Park Street. Attractive apartments of one two or three rooms, unfurnished or furnished, for permanent or temporary residence. American plan dining room service.

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**WINTERBROOK HOTEL**  
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WINTERBROOK  
BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Offer Very Low Winter Rates  
Cater to select family trade. Steam heat—always comfortable. Modern in every respect.

Both Hotels Under Ownership-Management of  
W. P. F. WALKER  
21 Minutes to Boston. Tel. Ocean 0240.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
250 Rooms, 200 With Baths  
A la Carte Dining Room and Cafeteria

Associated Hotels:  
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Open all the year for permanent or transient guests. In historic old building.

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20 miles from Boston  
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Ideally located for your fall vacation. 18-hole golf course.

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**SHATTUCK INN** JAFFREY N. H.  
At the foot of Monadnock Mountain. The best at moderate cost. 100 airy rooms. 50 with bath, 30 open fireplaces. Electricity, elevator, library. Saddle horses, mountain trails. A resort. Open all year.

**MAPLE VILLA** INTERVALE N. H.  
Geo. E. Gale, Prop.  
Beautifully situated at the gateway to the White Mountains. Spacious grounds, Pine Groves, Golf, Baseball, Tennis, Croquet, Fishing, Swimming, Dancing, American plan, Cuisine excellent. Farm connected. All modern improvements. Reasonable terms. Open May to November. Garage and Auto Livery.

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HARTFORD  
Accommodating 1000 Guests  
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**The St. Charles**  
NEW ORLEANS  
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
One of America's "Good Hotels"  
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Beacon Street  
Next to State House  
BOSTON

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390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
The Distinctive Boston House  
One of the most homelike hotels in the world.  
Send for Our Booklet with Guide to Historic Boston.

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**Henry Grady Hotel**  
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250 Rooms, 550 Baths. Fireproof. Opened Nov. 16, 1924. Circulating Ice Water. Free Celling Fans. Rates: \$2.50 and up.

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**Mobile's NEW HOTEL ST. ANDREW**  
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New Ownership. New Methods. New Welcome. Special Facilities and Attention. Tourist and Commercial Trade. IRVING-LEITCH CO., Inc. L. C. Irvine, Pres. G. A. Leitch, Treas.

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An Hotel with appointments and comforts that appeal to persons of refinement and culture.

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8 Minutes from Park St. Subway

**The Charlesgate**

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy. Dining Room.

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park. Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

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Three famous hotels (Boston's Best) are at the disposal of the traveler here. In which every detail is taken care of, that the visit may be pleasant as well as profitable.

**HOTEL-TOURNAINE**  
Luxuriously appointed throughout and but a few steps from the leading theatres, shops and clubs.

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Whether you want a single room or an elaborate suite you will find at this modern history the utmost in comfort.

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Internationally famous for its delicious New England cooking, with room rates and restaurant prices to fit the pocket of all.

**J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION**

**ALDEN PARK MANOR**  
BOSTON'S LUXURIOUS AND MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOTEL NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

FURNISHED SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE.

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A Distinctive Difference  
This is attested by our past and present guests.

Cheerful rooms, excellently prepared food, a convenient, restful location, friendly atmosphere and moderate rates. Particularly adapted for ladies traveling alone.

"Service with a Smile"  
FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON  
Under the direction of Karl P. Abbott  
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**Fritz-Carlton**  
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At the Boylston Street Entrance to Fenway

Rooms with or without bath, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six-room suites with 2 and 4 baths. American and European plan.

Five minutes' walk to Christian Science Church.

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Irquois  
44th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.  
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421 TREMONT STREET, Boston  
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Five minutes' walk to Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Station. One block to large fireproof Garage. Twenty-four hour storage and delivery.

**ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS**  
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.  
\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.  
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day.  
\$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.  
NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet on request. Every room has private bath.

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Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 per day.  
Weekly rate, \$15.00, \$21.00 and \$25.00.  
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.  
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No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

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**The Mayflower**  
Washington's Palatial New Hotel

AN institution in keeping with the grandeur and beauty of the nation's Capital.

Rates No Higher than at Less Luxurious Hotels.

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A hotel of distinction and charm for discriminating travelers. Near beautiful Capitol grounds. Exceptional night-seeing facilities. Moderate rates and no tipping.

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"A WEEK IN WASHINGTON"

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ATLANTIC CITY  
A Hotel of Distinction  
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Ideal Facilities for Outdoor Life  
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To become acquainted with this all-year hotel, write for booklet. S. K. BONIFACE.

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250 Rooms, 550 Baths. Fireproof. Opened Nov. 16, 1924. Circulating Ice Water. Free Celling Fans. Rates: \$2.50 and up.

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**THE NOT-MORRIS HOTEL**  
Philadelphia's New Hotel  
208 Rooms 200 Baths  
Arch at 17th St. and the Parkway

Every room outside, equipped with bed lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating ice water. Saturday Evening Post, morning paper free.

The only hotel in the world with radio reception in each guest room.

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Rooms with or without bath, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six-room suites with 2 and 4 baths. American and European plan.

Five minutes' walk to Christian Science Church.

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\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.  
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NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet on request. Every room has private bath.

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A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Fourth Ave. and Broadway Subways and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the large Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room with its Soda Fountain, and the New England Dining Room.

1901 ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH

Room and bath \$2.00 and up. Room, two single beds & bath, \$3.50. Double room and bath \$4.00 and up. Parlor, bedroom & bath \$10.00. Headquarters for Master's Tour.

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## CHICAGO



## IT'S SERVICE

Genuine Service . . . From Manager to Bellboy

Unobtrusive, polite and dignified service . . . from manager to bellboy . . . always awaits you at Hotel Sovereign. Though Sovereign accommodations have set a new standard among hotels, rates are astonishingly low. Single rooms as low as \$8.00 per month . . . and up. Suites of one, two or three bedrooms with living room (some with private dining room and kitchen) with two-room suites as low as \$150.00 per month and up.

The restaurant of Hotel Sovereign is one of the famous dining places of America. A fine à la carte menu always—club breakfasts at 60c and \$60—lunches at \$1.00—table d'hôte evenings at \$1.50 and \$2.50.

## "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign" Free

This is the title of our new booklet. It fully describes Hotel Sovereign . . . shows photographs of rooms and apartments . . . the 80-foot white-tiled swimming pool . . . and gives detailed information. It should show you the many advantages offered you by Hotel Sovereign for a stay of a day or a permanent home. Write for a copy of "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign." We will send it FREE.

## Hotel Sovereign

Under Direction of MR. ALBERT

6200 Kenmore Ave., North Phone Sheldrake 1899 CHICAGO

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SHERIDAN ROAD at ARCYLE

A HOME FOR  
PARTICULAR PEOPLE

3 BLOCKS FROM A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

If you are a transient guest who comes to stay for only a few days you are given a large, well-lighted room with a bath while you enjoy the utmost in hotel service and accommodation. If you are seeking a place that will be an ideal home for you and your family, you will find the Copeland apartments all that you have wished for. No detail has been spared in making them attractive and comfortable. The Copeland Ensemble and Title will entertain guests every evening except Mondays. North Side buses stop in front of Hotel and Cafeteria and elevated lines are but a block and a half distant.

Phone SUNNYSIDE 7000



THE MONTEREY

IN A QUIET residential district of the North Side, near the lake, yet convenient to the loop, is a most pleasant place to live. Hotel rooms for permanent or brief residence occupy one part, and charming two-and three-room kitchenette apartments are in another. An attractively planned cafe provides food of notable excellence at reasonable cost. Every room and apartment has both tub and shower.

Let us send a descriptive folder  
6200 Clarendon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois  
300 Clarendon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois  
RATES: \$2.50 per day and up.

The Green Gables Hotel  
CHICAGO  
Cor. Oakwood Blvd.-Lake Park Ave.  
Facing the Lake. Excellent transportation—1, C., U., bus. Refined, homelike atmosphere. Room and board \$12 and up. Near a Christian Science church. Atlantic 1665 GEO. SCHADE, Mgr.

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## Now! New Hampshire's Charm, at its Best

Enjoy It the Royal Blue Line Way!

Autumn time! New Hampshire beckons the tourist to come and enjoy the White Mountains' changing beauty. Take our 3-day (leaves Mondays) or 4-day (leaves Thursdays) ideal Tour. Carefree days of travel, in the luxurious comfort of a Royal Palace parlor observation coach. All seats reserved. Best hotel accommodations, all expenses paid. Everything provided to make travel supremely enjoyable.

Accurate schedules, competent, courteous guide-drivers, 2-day Motorway Trail Service. Tours to New York daily. 40-page illustrated booklet describing all tours free by mail or at hotels. Phone Hack Bay 0114 for reservations.



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## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

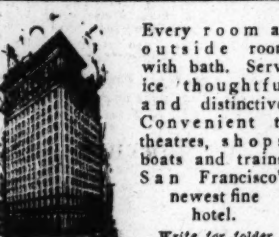
50 rooms . . . . . \$1.50 Double \$2.00

100 rooms . . . . . \$2.00 Double \$2.50

200 rooms with private bath . . . . . \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath . . . . . \$3.00-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast"



Every room an outside room with bath. Service thoughtful and distinctive. Convenient to theatres, shops, boats and trains. San Francisco's newest fine hotel.

Write for folder and rates

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## TRAVEL

## Chicago St. Louis

Between these two great cities runs the magnificent 6½-hour train, the

"Banner Limited"

via Wabash Railway

Luxurious fast afternoon on-time service in both directions. Splendid meals in dining cars. Other trains at convenient hours.

Chicago Ticket Office 14 S. Clark St.

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We invite you to ask any Wabash Railway representative for travel information, or write

H. E. Watts Passenger Traffic Manager St. Louis

## Wabash

## World Cruise

SPEND

New Year's

Eve in

CAIRO

Time your world cruise to reach each country for an outstanding season. Christmas is the Holy Land's historic festival. New Year's Eve is Cairo's great celebration. January is India's coolest, gayest month. March brings the plum-blossoms to Japan. Easter is gorgeous in sub-tropical Panama. All this is exactly Canadian Pacific's itinerary. You leave New York before winter's snow—Dec. 3. You return to New York amidst spring's flowers—April 10. And think of having Canadian Pacific guidance all the way. Canadian Pacific service every day. While your ship is one of the largest and finest ever to circle the globe.

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND

Reservations made now command better accommodations. Helpful, informative literature. At your local agent or to L. H. HART, Canadian Pacific, 100 Boston St., Boston.

Personal service, if desired.

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World's Greatest Travel System

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tions, the board providing compensation to workers who leave their em-

bility so long as it is plain that the action of the board in such a case would be for the bona-fide purpose of forwarding or defending the trade of those who entered into the agreement.

The plan is hailed as a practical example of the co-operation between Capital and Labor which is much talked about but very difficult to put into effect in concrete cases. Its smooth working would undoubtedly obviate the disastrous strikes and other disputes which have been chronic in the textile trades during the past few years. Leaders of the men who have studied the plan so far are inclined to support it, on the ground that it would "provide a barrier against wage reductions arising

from a policy of undercutting." Added support has come to the plan from a belief within the industry that the Government may attempt to control it and that it is better for them to control it than to let the Government try to control it, thus to lay itself open to the notorious dangers of bureaucracy.

So far the plan is said to have received general support in the industry, aside from the Egyptian cotton spinning section, which is very much opposed to the idea. The working out of the plan is to be under the labors of the chairman of the emergency committee, Sir Charles Macara. In his report giving the details of the plan and stating that Sir John

In expressing this opinion Sir John Simon cites two cases which have recently been before the court, in both of which he was arguing in

opposition to the opinion which he has just given the committee. It may be assumed that in the course of his arguments every possible point which was open to Sir John was brought forward and argued; and the fact that he now advises the committee on the authority of cases in which his own arguments to the contrary failed, enhances, in the committee's view, the value of his advice.

## Railroads

LIN SNOW

of his company. Among the Pennsylvania trains on which the Monitor may be found are the Broadway Limited, St. Louis, New York, etc.

the American, and the Liberty Limited (formerly the Washington-Broadway), the paper being carried on "both sides" of the runs of these trains. The Crescent Limited, a through train to the south operating over the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington, is similarly equipped.

The seventy-third anniversary celebration of the Rock Island Lines is scheduled for Oct. 12 and 13 at Kansas City, at which more than 2000 employees of the road will be present. Among the contests are those in ath-

letics, music, arts and crafts, together with the more general features, including a staff meeting, a concert, a reunion of pensioned employees, and a luncheon for officials and members of the Twenty-Five Year Club of employees. The program has been worked out by Hal S. Ray, director of personnel and public relations and

The gathering of a large number of officers and employees of this road at a central point is becoming an annual affair of more than local interest and importance. Officers of the road, including J. E. Gorman, president at-

including J. E. Gorman, president, attending the celebration, and experience has shown that the association of officers and employees in this informal manner leads to better mutual esteem.

### Faster Schedules

Two railroads — the Pennsylvania

Two railroads—the Pennsylvania and the Boston & Maine—are expediting the running time of their trains. The former has reduced the schedule of the Congressional Limited between New York and Washington by 15 minutes, the time now being four hours and 40 minutes. Compared with this, the New Haven limited between New York and Boston, with only three

**Of Interest to Travelers**  
The Washington-Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania has been renamed the Liberty Limited. It will hereafter

A through sleeper from Boston to New Orleans will be established Oct. 2, leaving on Colonial Express (9 a. m.)

and connecting at Washington with  
Piedmont Limited of Southern Rail-  
way, arriving at New Orleans on the  
second morning. Car will be handled  
on same trains northbound, making  
a 47-hour service south and 50 hours

Suwanee River Special of the Southern-Seaboard Air Line between Cincinnati and St. Petersburg, with connecting through sleepers from other midwest points, resumes service this week. Departure from Cincinnati will

The Southern and Missouri Lines are establishing an additional Kansas City-Atlanta train, leaving Kansas City in the morning; one night on the road.

Through trains between Washington and Atlantic City have been discontinued by the Pennsylvania, but a through parlor car is operated via Broad Street, Philadelphia.

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**EXPANSION PLANS**

## EXPANSION PLANS OF NEW ENGLAND CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The management of the New England Com-

pany, holding concern for the New England Power Corporation, announce the completion of arrangements for the enlargement and reorganization of the company. It also announces the participation in the augmented company of

This confirms recent reports of an impending merger of water power

properties in New York and New England, involving the New England Power Corporation, Power Corporation of New York, and International Paper. The interests to be associated with the company are identified with the electric, gas and power systems con-

electric light and power systems covering a large part of industrial Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and northern New York. They own more than 1,000,000 horse power of developed and undeveloped water power, beside some of the largest and most

The combined output of the present plants is more than 7,000,800,000 kilowatt hours annually, and with the expansion of the present plants and utilization of undeveloped water powers.

his output can be increased to five times the present amount.

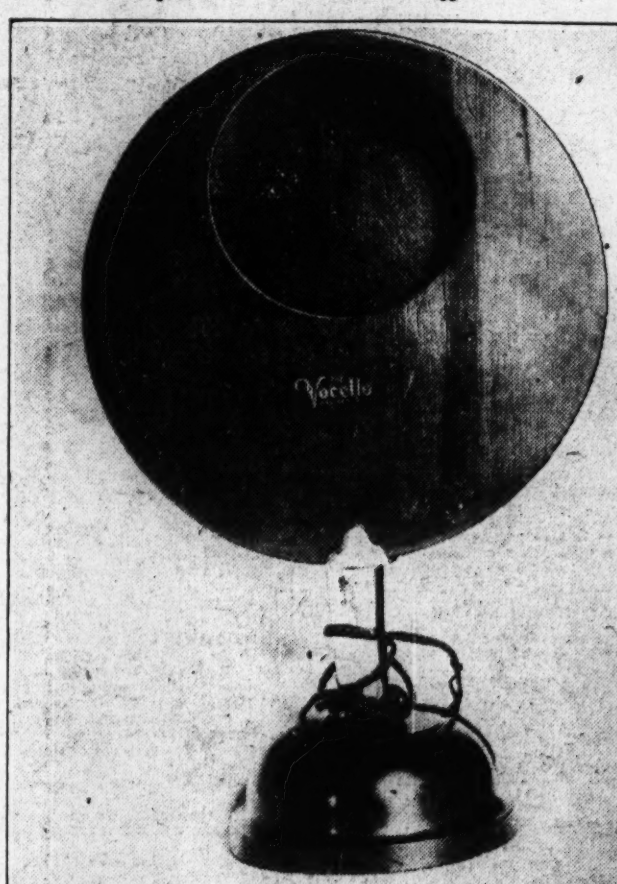
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23



# RADIO

## A Speaker That Is Different



The same phenomenon is noticed of music coming from both sides when the device is placed in the center of a room. The result is that the megaphone effect is reduced to a minimum, the large surface vibration of the cone type of speaker is obtained and in addition a resonance chamber which mellow and amplifies the tones is added to the combination.

Pitches of various frequencies will be found to sound very natural and accurate when this speaker is used with a set having good audio amplification. Experimentation will prove just what type of phone unit is the best. It would seem that possibly one with a low pitch might help to reinforce the low notes, which seems advisable since a unit of this nature is being used. This speaker is not available on the open market as yet, but it should make its appearance before many months go by. V. D. H.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

**TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29 (Special)**—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Toronto.

The lecture begins at 3:15 p. m., eastern standard time, and will be radio-cast from Massey Music Hall, Toronto. This lecture is being given under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Toronto.

**BOLIVIA TO HAVE STATIONS**  
**WASHINGTON, Oct. 2**—The President of Bolivia has recently issued a decree permitting the installation of radio stations in Bolivia and fixing the regulations relative thereto, according to consular advice to the Department of Commerce. The supervision of the installation of stations and their control in so far as the police department is concerned are placed under the Director General of Telegraphs. A small fee is imposed to reimburse the Government for expenditures made in these activities. The Government reserves the right to take over stations in time of war or other national emergency, and stipulates that they are not to be used in competition with the Government telegraph system.

**COURSE IN COSTUME DESIGN**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
**NEW YORK, Oct. 2**—The Brooklyn Teachers' Association has just announced a public Saturday morning course of 15 sessions in costume design and illustration. The course, beginning Oct. 3, comprises a study of design and color harmony and other subjects.

### Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

For Sunday, Oct. 4

**BOSTON**  
The regular Sunday evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be radio-cast by Station WNAAC, Boston, 230.3 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:30 p. m. eastern standard time.

**NEW YORK**  
The regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be radio-cast by Station WMAA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:30 a. m. eastern standard time.

**CHICAGO**  
The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be radio-cast by Station WBBH, Chicago, 370 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m. central standard time.

**ST. LOUIS**  
The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radio-cast by Station KFQ, The Principia, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. central standard time.

**SEATTLE**  
The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash., will be radio-cast by Station KTCL, Seattle, 305 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time.

**LOS ANGELES**  
The regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, Calif., will be radio-cast by Station KFI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m. Pacific standard time.

**LONG BEACH**  
The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be radio-cast by Station KFWN, Long Beach, 254.4 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m. Pacific standard time.

### Radio Service by Winters Jones

(15 years' experience)  
We can make any Radio Set work right.  
**JONES RADIO MFG. CO.**  
419 N. Eustaw St., Baltimore, Md.  
RADIO SETS RADIO PARTS

## Amateur's Short Wave Set Advises Fleet of Rescue

### A. H. Babcock's Station 6ZD Plays Important Role in Work Attending Recovery of Seaplane

Radio authorities are citing the work done by amateurs with short-wave transmitters and receivers as a positive indication that this field deserves the fullest development. The part played by short waves in cutting through static to give the Pacific Fleet word of the rescue of the naval plane PN-9 No. 1 is told in the following story. Amateurs and engineers point to the entire transaction as further proof of the usefulness of short waves and high frequencies in overcoming the natural handicaps that beset the long-range lower-frequency apparatus.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25** (Special Correspondence)—To amateur radio station 6ZD, owned and operated by A. H. Babcock of this city, a member of the board of directors of the American Radio Relay League, goes the credit for first advising the Pacific Fleet of the safe recovery of the naval plane, PN-9 No. 1, which was found a few miles off the coast of Kauai, Hawaii, after it had been adrift with its crew for several days.

About 8:30 o'clock, Pacific time, on the night when the missing ship was recovered, Mr. Babcock heard the first news of the rescue from Hawaii. A telephone call to the local naval headquarters proved that no confirmation had been sent through official channels and the only available reports were meager dispatches from commercial sources.

The naval station advised Mr. Babcock, who is a Lieutenant Commander of the Naval Reserve, that its station NPG had been unable to communicate with the Pacific Fleet, which it reported in Honolulu. Extremely bad static spoiled all attempts at communication. Naval headquarters here instructed Mr. Babcock to try to raise NPG with the short wave set in order that NRRM might be instructed to guard the 45 meter wave of NPG.

There then ensued a battle with static and mid-Pacific traffic. NRRM, aboard the Seattle, was just beginning an early evening schedule with NPG, naval radio station at Samoa, and it was necessary for Mr. Babcock to break into this with his urgent call. Lieutenant Schnell, operator of NRRM and also traffic manager of the American Radio Relay League, received the information from the local station and transmitted it to Admiral Conz, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

#### FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 2

**WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (230.3 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Krazy Kat Kitty Klub.  
7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—Dance music. Ray Stewart and his Symphony Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Talk. 7:30—Helen's. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—Dance music. Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 7:30—What Could You Do with an Income of \$10.44 per Minute? 8:30—F. D. under the auspices of the Springfield Safety Council. 9:30—Musical program. 10:15—Official United States weather report.

**WCTE, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Concert program.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Young people's half hour. 7:15—Dinner concert. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—Dance music. 10:15—Weather report. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Popular half hour.

**WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)**  
7 p. m.—Program by Albany Strand Theater Orchestra. 7:30—Comedy. 8:30—Dance music. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Dance music. 12:30—Dance music.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**  
6:12 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Hobgoblin and the Pull Moon. 8:30—Dance music. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Dance music. 12:30—Dance music.

**WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)**  
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Hobgoblin and the Pull Moon. 8:30—Dance music. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Dance music. 12:30—Dance music.

#### CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

**WREO, Lansing, Mich. (336 Meters)**  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Dance music. 8:30—Dance music. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Dance music. 12:30—Dance music.

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**  
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6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Dance music. 8:30—Dance music. 9:30—Dance music. 10:30—Dance music. 11:30—Dance music. 12:30—Dance music.

# Georgia Supplement

## Featuring Special Articles and Advertisements

will be published with

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

### November 21, 1925

This Supplement will present, in convenient form for reference, a State-wide survey of Georgia's characteristic features and industries.

Copies of the Georgia Supplement may be ordered for shipment in bulk, or direct to a list of names furnished. Listing sheets furnished upon request. Single copy price of the Monitor, 5 cents.

Information Concerning Advertising Rates and acceptable advertisements may be obtained from the Atlanta Advertising Representative, 15 Douglas Street, Telephone Hemlock 5366; or the Publication Office, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.



AFRICANS HASTE  
TO JOIN CHURCH

Liberian's Preaching Leads  
30,000 on Ivory Coast to  
Join Wesleys

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 21.—Particulars  
of the extraordinary mass movement  
toward Christianity on the French  
Ivory Coast of West Africa were  
given in London recently by the Rev.  
W. J. Platt, a young missionary,  
talking to a gathering of Wesleyan  
laymen.

The movement, he said, arose out  
of the preaching of a Liberian named  
Harris, who had learned about  
Christianity at Lagos. In the early  
years of the war he had created a  
revival on the Ivory Coast by preach-  
ing a sort of "old Testament Chris-  
tianity," and telling the people that  
"Where a Bible is, there is a good  
church." They had destroyed their  
fetiches, built churches—sometimes  
substantial ones of granite, costing  
2,000—ordered great family Bibles  
from England, and awaited the ar-  
rival of white Protestant mission-  
aries, who, Harris had said, "would  
certainly come." Mr. Platt said:

When, after hearing the story of  
these waiting people, I went for a  
few days among the lagoons and  
villages near the coast, I found that  
I had not heard half the truth. I  
would reach a spot at midnight and  
find a whole village on fire for my  
coming. Immediately I would be  
taken to the packed church and, after  
a service the desire would be ex-  
pressed by the people to hand  
themselves over as a congregation,  
together with their property, to the  
Wesleyan body. Last year the names  
of 30,000 people who wanted to be  
Methodists were received by us, and  
I have just had a letter stating  
that these figures are likely to be  
exceeded this year.

Mr. Platt said that, crude as was  
the teaching of "Prophet Harris," he  
had undoubtedly wrought a revolution  
in the religious thought of the  
people, and on a much greater scale  
even than in Dahomey and Kooma-  
ste, the mass movement toward  
Christianity was evident on the Ivory  
Coast. Mr. Harris himself, Mr. Platt  
had not met, as he had retired into  
his family circle in Liberia. He  
continued:

He is a polygamist, and therefore  
could not be admitted as a member  
of any Christian church. I shall  
hope to see him when I return to  
Africa in October, for he is evidently  
a remarkable personality. I have  
met one of his wives, who told me  
that the prophet would still occa-  
sionally start out on a preaching  
tour at only a few hours' warn-  
ing.

Local Classified

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES

Advertisements under this heading  
appear in this edition only. Rate 20  
cents a line. Minimum space three lines.  
Minimum order five lines. An adver-  
tisement measuring three or four lines  
must call for at least two insertions.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

France Nice

(French Riviera)

TO LET—Beautiful modern un-  
furnished apartments on the Prom-  
enade des Anglais, comprising 3  
bedrooms, sun dining room,  
maid's room, bathroom, kitchen,  
etc.; completely installed; garden  
and sea front; centrally located.  
Prices 15,000 to 20,000 frs. per  
year. Apply

J. NAHAPIET

Glenn Manalon

Nice France

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

THE MENDAMES MEYER will gladly

receive a limited number of paying guests

in their home, in the heart of the

city, in a beautiful villa with

garden facing park; facilities for good

cooking; garage; 24 hours service.

Price: excellent train, tram and bus

service. 8 Rue de la République, Cannes.

Phone: Annuaire 501.

MME. LOUIS ROUBAUD will receive a few

paying guests in her home, in the

heart of the city, in a beautiful villa

with garden facing park; facilities for

good cooking; garage; 24 hours service.

Price: excellent train, tram and bus

service. 8 Rue de la République, Cannes.

Phone: Annuaire 501.

RIBBONS—Choice box of wide and narrow

fancy ribbons for millinery, etc.; also box

of assorted washable lingerie ribbons, pale colors,

various widths. 2 1/2 per box, 24 boxes

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## FRANCE

Paris, France—9 Rue Molière (Opéra)

Helene Krieger

Model Gowns, Coats

We aim to give the best in service, quality

and style. Rush orders promptly executed.

ESPERIA RESTAURANT

AUGUSTE MAHIEU, Proprietor

24 Rue Saint-Augustin (near Opéra)

Phone: Gutenberg 10-55

Luncheon Psa. 15—Dinner Psa. 20

11 Rue Rive

Virgona

We aim to win

your confidence

Telephone

Bergère 25-15

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FURNISHINGS—TAPETRIES

MANTEAUX

and

FROCKS

R. MAGAUD

2 RUE CLAUDE-POULET

Tel. Central 14-00

British Dairy Company

English Bakers, Patisseries

LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS

Conveniently situated at 8 Rue Cambon

Delicacies 12, required

Tel. Central 14-00

DRESSMAKER

Madame DORNAC

Would like you to visit her establishment to

present a selection of stylish gowns with

Parisian lines and American fashions. Best

quality. Moderate prices.

THE MAISON RUFFIE

11 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

Always has on hand a good stock of

ready-made and custom-made suits, coats,

trousers, jackets, etc. Cash, Roman, Linen,

Trousseau, Delicacies, Tea, Coffee, Liqueurs.

Immediate deliveries to residents. English

spoken. Phone Central 14-00

Ladies' Tailor

31 Rue Tronchet

Tel. Louvre 07-55

GRANDJEAN

Robes, Manteaux, Lingerie, Fur

REASONABLE PRICES

American Cakes—Pies

MARGARET

41 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

Home-Made Cakes, Ice Cream Soda

Phone: Central 14-00

MAISON RUFFIE

11 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)

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Always has on hand a good stock of

ready-made and custom-made suits, coats,







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COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY CO.  
348 Franklin St., University 9201

**WHY NOT DO IT NOW?**

1648 Beacon Street, Brookline, Reg. 7284  
Payson Park, Belmont  
Tel. 6212  
Candy and Ice Cream Shops  
Try our "Blue Special" set and chewy  
candy, \$1.00 the pound  
YOUR needs, that suit YOUR budget.  
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Brattle Square Florist  
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Tel. Univ. 0118  
Flowers for All Occasions  
Also Full Line of Fruit and Candy

**The Splendid**

HARVARD SQUARE

Try an Afternoon Tea at  
THE IDLE HOUR, Inc.

GIFT SHOP AND TEA ROOM  
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House Painter and Paper Hanger  
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SPECIALTIES  
Full Line of Beauty Products  
Cosmetics, Creams, Lotions, Perfumes  
Silk Hosiery and Underwear of Finest Quality  
Christmas Orders Filled Promptly  
For information call Radio City 4122-3

**TRY OUR**

Whole Wheat Bread—Oh so good!  
Eat our Bread and Brown Bread  
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464 Broadway Cambridge

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

From 10c to \$10.00  
Cambridge Book Store  
1155 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
Phone Parker 201

**N. GOLDBERG**

TAILOR  
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing  
of the Best Kind  
470 Broadway Tel. Univ. 3126-M

**RUSSELL R. CAMERON**

New bathrooms installed, old ones mod-  
ernized, plumbing and heating.  
25 Brattle Street, Tel. Univ. 6760

**The WAVE**

Marcel Waving, Shampooing  
1646 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge  
Between Cambridge and Harvard Streets  
Tel. Parker 1603

**Taste it! Purify it!**

**Wave Candy Shop**

HOMemade CANDY  
38 Brattle Street

**FLOWERS—UNIV. 9490**

**COVIN**

1432 Massachusetts Ave., Harvard Sq.

**HERSUM & CO., Inc.**

Long Distance Moving  
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706 Mass. Ave., Tel. Univ. 0735

**PHONE FOR FOOD**

Call Porter 2200 and mention this paper

**EDWIN R. SAGE CO.**

BRATTLE SQUARE

**Dedham**

**DEDHAM**

**CUSTOM LAUNDRY**

and Wet Wash

Ded. 0108 125 East St., Dedham

Our trucks cover a radius of ten miles  
in each direction. Wet wash territory  
limited. We invite inspection and are  
grateful for patronage.

**BERTHA A. PATENAUDE**

**Fitchburg**

**Smoke and Water Sale**

Our Entire Stock of

High Grade Clothing  
Hats and Furnishings

To be sold at once at great reduction.

**W. G. PAYSON CO.**

Park Bldg., Fitchburg, Mass.

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The Home of Hardware  
Quality and Service

314 and 316 Main St. Phone 1670

**JOSEPH'S MARKET**

First-Class Provisions

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**FITCHBURG COAL CO.**

**COAL**

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**GEO. A. MAYBERRY & CO.**

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**SKILLINGS**

Garage and Tire Station  
151 Elm Street Tel. 444

Storage, washing, expert tire repairing.  
Firestone tires

**WOODWORTH**

Successor to Harvey, Ladies' Hair-  
dresser, Permanent setting a specialty.  
Expert personal service  
84 SUFFOLK STREET

**CHANDLER CLEVELAND**

**LEON A. PELTIER**

DISTRIBUTOR

111 Front Street Tel. 603

**The L. B. COUSINS CO.**

Painting and Paper Hanging

Estimates cheerfully furnished  
320 HIGH STREET Tel. 1002

**CARLEY'S**

Jersey milk and cream from our  
accredited herd of registered stock.  
6 CITY HALL COURT TEL. 3013

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Holyoke

## J. WILSON

## Custom Tailor

Repairing and Pressing

592 Dwight Street

**E. H. ALLYN & CO.**

INSURANCE

of Every Description

Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.

**OSBORNE'S**

Osborne Hardware Co.

245 High Street Tel. 148

**OSBORNE BRUSHES**

A large variety in stock

**Hyde Park**

**SEGERSON BROS.**

Complete Home Furnishers

Reproductions in Colonial Furniture

**Lowell**

**A. G. POLLARD CO.**

The Store for Thrifty People

Special Sale of

**PART WOOL**

**BLANKETS**

Now Going On

**BASMENT**

**Walk to Walker's**

Merrimack Square Theatre Bldg.

Showing of Fall Dresses

\$12.50 to \$20.00

**The Bon Marche**

Merchandise of MERIT Only

The Annual Sale of

Floor and Bridge Lamps

comes next week—extra wonderful values.

Don't Miss It.

**Elmore J. Chamberlain**

Automobile Insurance

409 Appleton Bank Bldg., Tel. 4896

**THE SHOE**

Shoes Repaired While You

Wait—Satisfaction

Guaranteed

A. M. BUTLER

337 DIXON STREET

**ARCH PRESERVER**

Sold Exclusively at

Merrimack Theatre Sq. Building

**VALLEY TEXTILE CO.**

Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Cotton,

Velvets, Linings, etc. Samples on request.

30 FLESCOTT STREET

**The Ladies' Specialty Shop**

Our leader for the "Fall Shoppers"

Carnival will be Rayon Vests in White,

Flannel, Peach—\$1.50 value for \$1.00.

Flannel, Peach—\$1.50 value for \$1.00.

**BELL'S FOOD SHOP**

12 BRIDGE STREET

Phone your order for Bread, Pies,

Cakes and Pastry

**A. L. KINNEY**

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING

CEILING WORK

R. F. D. 3 Tel. Con.

**MORSE & BEALS**

**FLORISTS**

Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

**Lynn**

**"The House For Service"**

**Our September**

**GLENWOOD RANGE**

CLUB

Is Now OPEN

26 Weeks Allowed For

SPOT CASH PRICE

**W. B. GIFFORD**

97-99 Market Street, Lynn

**Hill-Welch Co.**

For Furniture, Rugs,

Interior Decorations of

the Better Sort

We extend a welcome to you to

visit our new store

**Whyte's Enterprise Laundry**

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing

Phones: 3542-2611 Breakers

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Lynn

## BURRILL'S

Tooth Paste  
Tooth Powder

Sold Everywhere

New England Laboratory Co.

Lynn, Mass.

**COAL**

Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood

Sprague, Reed, Stevens & Newhall

Incorporated, 1 Central Square

**M. M. Spiller**

LADIES' APPAREL SHOP

147 BROAD STREET Tel. 2529

**Malden**

Our Leaders

Dorothy Dodd,

The Arch Preserver

The Centimeter

**HIGGINS**

102 PLEASANT STREET

Hopkins-Blakeslee Co.

45 Pleasant St., Malden

Exclusive Malden Agents

for

**STETSON HATS**

**DOLLAR DAYS**

Saturday and Monday

October 3 and 5

Hundreds of Bargains at \$1.00

**F. N. JOSLIN CO.**

Malden Square

**C. L. ADAMS**

Dry Goods Specialty Shop

ODD FELLOWS BLDG., MALDEN, MASS.

**"THE WEE SHOP"**

MRS. D. CAMPBELL

50 SUMMIT ST., MALDEN, MASS.

MILLINERY of distinction, refinement

and individuality.

**DOROTHY BENHAM**

Millinery

147 Pleasant St.

Telephone 0621-W Malden

**New Bedford**

**The Household**

Furnishing Company

Quality Furniture

Household Gas Ranges

Peerless Refrigerators

Purchase Street, Corner Kempton

**Campfire Marshmallows**

In 5-lb. Boxes

For Toasting—They Are Great!

**Cummings & Cummings**

98-104 William Street

**Nichols & Damon**

42 Years' Consecutive Service

New Fall Styles in Footwear

EXPERT SERVICE

103 William Street

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**

10% Reduction on Personal Greeting

Cards for next few weeks.

**THE PRINT SHOP**

8 So. Sixth Street

The Greeting Card Shop

**AMERICAN**

CLEANING AND PRESSING CO.

Clothing Cleaned, Pressed, Dyed and Repaired.

We call for and deliver.

N. BARAKH, Prop. 326 Kempton St.

**A. C. THOMPSON**

Electrical Contractor

\* FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES

981 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 306

**Furniture Company**

New Bedford, Mass.

REAL GOOD FURNITURE

for Every Room in the House

**Distinctive Wall Paper**

Painters and Paper Hangers

RELIABLE WORKMEN

Herman H. Hathaway

Tel. 4567 87 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.

**Pure Milk**

and Cream

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

80 DARTMOUTH, MASS. Tel. 3601

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Sanitary Plumbing

128 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS

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We accept Radio Work of all nature

THE

RADIO RESEARCH LABORATORIES

512 County Street Tel. 1327-M

**Newburyport**



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### War Memoirs of Viscount Grey

Little by little fact is succeeding fiction in connection with the early days of the World War, and little by little it is being discovered that many of the beliefs of a decade, and much less, ago were erroneous and misleading in the extreme. Hence the publication of such papers as the volumes of Viscount Grey's memoirs of the World War, just issued, are always in the highest degree noteworthy, as certain to add materially to the information at present available concerning those vitally important years. In this instance the intelligence thus made public is particularly important because of the fact that Lord Grey (then Sir Edward) was Great Britain's Foreign Minister during the early years of the war, and held his office at that time longer than did any other Foreign Minister of a great world power.

Probably one of the most significant points which Lord Grey has thus brought to public light is that, in his view, the ex-Kaiser and the German people were not solely responsible for starting the world conflagration. In his opinion, an enormously important factor in this relation was the armed camp condition to which Europe had been brought by the events of years, and even decades, prior to the war, a factor the continued presence of which in the world inevitably leads to the inquiry whether a sufficiently radical change has come over the world's thought to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe experienced in 1914. And Lord Grey himself writes that he doubts whether the nations have yet learned the lesson without which, he feels, they will perish.

Perhaps almost as vital an issue is raised, so far as the average American is concerned, in the disclosure that President Wilson was thinking of throwing the weight of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies as early as 1916. So much has been written concerning President Wilson's pacific attitude in the early days of the war that it must startle many to learn that his view at that time was so advanced in this direction. It is true that, according to these memoirs, Mr. Wilson was considering this step as an alternative to a peace conference. But the report that he was considering it at all will surely produce a reversal in the thoughts of many concerning the war President's views at that time.

In a close study of memoirs, such as these, however, there is a danger to be avoided. At such a time as that of which they deal great decisions are in process of formation, and countless influences are at work to distort national viewpoints and determine courses of action involving the most momentous issues conceivable. It is well, therefore, not to place too great reliance upon conclusions that apparently may be justified from a cursory perusal. Great decisions are not reached without the most labored and industrious pondering by those responsible for them. In the early years of the war President Wilson was beset by forces, concerning which the average individual has scarcely even the most remote idea, and it is important to bear this in mind.

That he was supremely desirous of taking the course of action which would redound to the best interests of humanity, as a whole, few will deny. That he was somewhat uncertain on occasion as to how to reach that end is unquestionably true. As the years pass and clearer light is thrown upon the vast issues involved in the great conflict, more and more accurate deductions may be drawn. Until all the hidden facts are brought to light, however, it is wise to recognize that no conclusion reached has anything like the aspect of finality.

The Dominion of Canada has legislative authority to raise money by any mode or system of taxation. The several provinces are allowed to make laws, through the provincial legislatures, in relation to matters of direct taxation, in order to raise revenue for provincial purposes. One method of taxation is the succession duty. So far, the Dominion Government has refrained from imposing succession duties, although there are those who have advocated that it should do so. Perhaps the Minister of Finance is deterred, to some extent, because of the problem of multiple taxation, which has developed in the provinces. Succession duties are collected in each of the nine provinces. It frequently occurs that two, and on occasion perhaps more, claim duties with respect to the same property.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba, R. W. Craig, K. C., has lately urged the necessity of co-operation between the provinces to do away with the imposition of multiple taxation in connection with the levying of succession duties. It is most desirable to bring about greater uniformity in legislation relating to such taxes. In general practice, the rate of duty is ascertained by the total value of the estate whatever its nature, although only a very small portion of the estate may be dutiable in the taxing province. Further, some of the provinces impose additional rates or surtaxes in the case of nonresidents.

One of the benefits of greater uniformity of legislation would be in the saving of much needless expense to the estate. It would lessen litigation. Among the details upon which agreement might be reached, there is the manner of computing the present value of annuities, life estates, estates for a term of years, or future estates. Others are: the apportionment of debts; time for payment of duties; rate of interest and rate of discount, if any, to be allowed for prompt payment; method of valuing estate in case of dispute, and the question of remission.

The provincial authorities are, for the most part, aware of the need for uniformity in broad administrative features, and consideration is being given to the question of doing away with multiple taxation in connection with succession duties in Canada.

When, with the closing days of October, there meets at Peking the international conference on Chinese tariffs—postponed and deferred and postponed again, till the rough drift of current happenings has made it not only imperative but also much more difficult to handle—what is to be the attitude of Japan toward her vast, uneasy neighbor of the Asian mainland? Not one of the principals then to gather at the antique capital of Ming and Manchu can so readily make or mar the deliberations. Assuredly none (save only China) has more to gain or lose in what is to be decided there.

The survey of China through the shell-rimmed spectacles of the Japanese official of yesterday is so well known to the West that, tragically often, it still is taken as the view of today. This is the case markedly in the United States, where the anti-Japanese bias of a certain part of the sensational press keeps harping on that vicious old string till the man in the street may be forgiven (not for reading such journals), but for believing that the Tokyo of Viscount Taka-akira Kato is precisely the same as that of Baron Tomasaburo Kato, who tried to force through those hideously unjust "Twenty-one Demands." As a matter of readily demonstrated fact, the present-day outlook differs radically from that of a decade ago; one had better write it: "is diametrically different." No longer is it held by those in authority in the Mikado's realm that China is to be cabled by Japanese "agreements," cribbed by Japanese officials, and otherwise confined by her commercial and industrial and financial interests. It has come to be fully, honestly recognized that Japan's true advance is indissolubly bound up with genuine progress across the Yellow Sea.

Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister in the present Administration, has emphasized categorically his Government's policy of non-interference in the domestic troubles of China, adding: "My one great ambition is to assist China without interfering in her home affairs." This utter change of front in ten short years has been distinctly realized in China herself. In the early days of last June's trouble there, the Japanese suffered heavily, it is true; the student-engineered boycott of her goods and merchants was most effective. However, this seems due to old suspicions working anew on the emotionalism of the restless moment, for the hostility to things Japanese has clearly passed. A month ago it was noted that Great Britain now is bearing almost the entire burden of the boycott. Japan's trade has become actually better than it was before that May strike—and this has no little bearing on today's status, since it suggests at least a possibility of her Chinese market soon surpassing England's, which would mean Japanese instead of British customs control.

Yet another phase of the situation warrants attention. China stands in Japan's debt some 400,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000) for various loans upon which interest is long overdue; the principal sums, of course, have not been reduced a whit. It is now being urged by certain of the more or less "inspired" papers of Dai Nippon that Tokyo's representatives at the conference seek to re-secure these by obtaining what might be denominated priority grants on some of the tariffs, which, it is usually admitted, are to be increased generously. A specific instance much talked of in this connection is the so-called Nishihara loan, negotiated seven years ago by the financier whose name it bears. It was made by the Japanese Government to Tuan Chi-jui, now President of the yellow republic, and amounts today to about \$100,000,000, including deferred interest. (The three banks which underwrote it have had to be subsidized to prevent failures which would have run too dangerously far to permit.) Japan's financial condition—and in this she enjoys plenty of Old World company—is so serious that the Kato Government has achieved no one thing so thoroughly to the liking of the Nation at large as carrying through its retrenchment plan. Could it now bring, annually, considerable sums of money across from China, it would insure its own continuance of public favor, and deserve to.

None the less, the introduction of the debt question into these customs discussions will be of far-reaching importance, albeit Tokyo has given out that it will support the Chinese policy developed by America, with the intent of bringing into operation all of the provisions of the Washington Arms Conference treaties of 1922. If this be lived up to it offers reasonable insurance against a selfishly disruptive rôle.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and a recent incident in Vienna is one of many signs indicating that the English tongue is destined to attain eventually the status of a universal language. It appears that last year the teaching of English by radio was started in Vienna, with some success. Possibly as an outcome of this, a decree has now been issued by the Ministry of Education recommending English as a compulsory modern language in the higher school grades, ousting in large measure French and Italian.

The English vocabulary is an enormous one: it contains some half-million words, and is one of the most heterogeneous that ever existed. In this olla-podrida there are to be found the verbal concoctions of many nations, curiously intermingled—Sanskrit, Hebrew, Russian, Greek, Hindustani, Chinese, Latin, German, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian. It is said that on the evidence of words alone it would be impossible to classify English with any other of the established stocks and stems of human speech; yet in the few remains of grammar in English there is irrefragable evidence that it is a branch of the Aryan family.

The causes of the heterogeneity of the language are to be found in the history of the race—in the early invasions of Britain, its extensive commerce, and its growth as a world power; while its suitability as a universal tongue

### Japan's Attitude Toward China

arises largely from the geographical scattering of the domains of the far-flung Empire, one result of which is that the English tongue is already known in almost every corner of the globe. Apart from the geographical diffusion of the language, a conservative estimate places the number of those speaking it at approximately 170,000,000, leaving all other European tongues far behind.

Viewed in all its aspects, the action of Vienna appears to be far-sighted, well thought out, and wholly in line with the march of events and the probable needs of the future.

Every exiled Highlander's heart warms to the tartan. His companions of boyhood he may forget, the associations of his youth, the very clan which carries his name, but his eyes will light up at the sight of the kilt, and he will thrill to the sound of the bagpipes. Not so, to the same degree, the Highlander of Scotland. Inverness bewails the lack of enthusiasm for the kilt, and it takes Queen Mary to wear a tartan skirt at a gathering in Balmoral Castle before plaids become the vogue and the tailors of the north find a stimulant for business. Only at clan reunions does the kilt predominate in Scotland, and seldom is the picturesque garb worn except at social functions, as a regimental dress, and by children of school age.

Sixty years ago a cockney with his three boys visited Aberfoyle, the heart of the Rob Roy country, dressed in kilts, "to be in keeping with the customs of the country." Great was their surprise when they found themselves an object of curiosity in the village, and their dialect, combined with the garb, the cause of much amusement. It is long since the kilt was superseded by modern dress, and one might wander among the mist-enshrouded hills for days without seeing it worn other than by sportsmen.

Indeed, the peasants, who used to make their own tartan, lost the art a century and a half ago. Before 1747, when the act was passed abolishing the use of the Highland dress, the cloth was spun and dyed by women and woven by the weaver of the clachan, the dyes being obtained from lichens and herbs. The men made their own kilts, hose and brogues, while the smith in the glen fabricated the brooches and buckles. When the act was repealed in 1782, few persons knew how to make kilts and those who desired them could not afford them.

The Highland garb had its advantages. It was adapted to the rugged, mountainous country and suited the needs of the time. The plaid made a comfortable blanket at night and a warm covering in the day time, and the kilt left men freer than they would have been otherwise to skip over rocks, to wade across streams, to trudge through bogs and traverse thickets. Even the brogues they wore had holes cut in them to allow water to escape when torrential rains caught them while in the open.

But the Highland garb is no longer in general use. Picturesque, it is kept for special occasions and the interest in it is sentimental. To see a regiment of Highlanders march through the streets, headed by a band of pipers, the drummer swinging his sticks with triumphant step, is to witness a spectacle that will never fade from the memory. To listen to pipes in the hills—their natural surroundings—is to hear wild and stirring music that at once enchants and thrills.

The tartan is the embodiment of everything Scottish. To Scotsmen abroad it conjures up memories of Rob Roy bidding farewell to visitors who try to win him away from his life as a freebooter: "Nor has the world a scene that would console me for the loss of the rocks and cairns, wild as they are, that you see around us." It recalls the "March Past of the Cameron Men" played on the brae when bonnets swayed and kilts wagged. It revives a historic and traditional past, a past that is recorded in literature known all over the world.

Generations have come and gone since the clan system, with its multiplicity of tartans, ceased to exist. But while there is mist on the mountains the clan sentiment will endure.

## Editorial Notes

It was an estimable sentiment which Toribio Tijerino, Consul-General of Nicaragua, expressed at the luncheon in New York recently given to the delegates of the Nicaraguan Congress to the Interparliamentary Union sessions in Washington, when he declared: "We want the friendship of the American people, but friendship must be based on mutual esteem and respect, not dependence." With reference to the actual incident concerning which he was speaking, the withdrawal of the American marines from Nicaragua, it is unfortunate if incorrect information has been circulated in the United States as to the general sentiment of the people relative to the previous presence of American forces there. It can only be urged, however, that if, as was stated on the same occasion, Nicaragua is now enjoying a period of peace and is well able to take charge of its own affairs without outside intervention, this fact is cause for congratulation. The United States has no desire to force its attentions on any people.

In issuing a warning that October is the most hazardous month in the year for automobile accidents, Frank A. Goodwin, the Registrar for Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, is doing a public service. Not alone in his own State, moreover, should his admonition be heeded, for the conditions to which he refers are common to many sections of the world. The reasons he cites for the added hazard include the presence of wet streets and wet leaves, and the fact that, the days having suddenly become shorter, both motorists and pedestrians are hurrying between the hours of four and six to get home. Parents and teachers, Mr. Goodwin urges, should impress upon children the hazards of the highways, particularly at this season of the year. And if this warning results in all concerned eliminating some of their carelessness and realizing to a greater extent than before their own responsibilities and the rights of others, it will certainly have achieved its purpose.

### The Heart Aye Warms Tae the Tartan

A country roadside in northern Maine would seem to be the most unlikely place in the world to find it, yet here it was, at my very door, a bit of the minstrelsy of the old south, and of the most naive type.

Three men, assorted as to size, age, and color, but all members of that race which has made such a vivid and vital contribution to the melody and rhythms of American music, dressed in nondescript garments that looked as if they might have an every-night acquaintance with a haymow, tentatively stopped at the veranda steps.

My encouraging smile, the tall, black man dropped a small black satchel, which was in the last stages of decrepitude, ignominiously in the dusty road, stepped to a commanding position between the other two, and the trio tuned up. Then they launched forth into the well-worn "It Ain't Goin' to Rain No Mo'." with its profanity moderated for New England ears by arranging the refrain in this fashion:

How in the world  
Can the old folks tell  
That it ain't goin' to rain no mo'?

Destructive of rhyme, I grant you, but they evidently knew their puritanical public.

As they rambled through the verses I found myself speculating about them. How did this variously assorted trio form the present combination? Whence? And whither?

The tall, black man, who was evidently the leader of the little "troupe," had hair which was grizzled at the temples, while his shoes were not past tan-colored boyhood. If there had been any, but his smile was as spontaneous and happy as that of a child, and his voice vibrated with richness and beauty as he furnished the deep undertone for the higher voices of his companions.

From popular song to spiritual was literally but a step. Advancing one pace to a solo position, the tall, black man, his hands clasped in unconscious sincerity, sang the poignant melody, "Deep River," with simple dignity, the pathos in his unaccompanied voice bringing a sudden thrill, and unbidden tears.

The spiritual ended, he stepped back into his place between the others, and they swung into one of the newest New York songs, direct from "Tin Pan Alley," doing it with great gusto and abandon, apparently enjoying the syncopated rhythm as much as we did, the tall leader spontaneously flitting gestures to the words, the round, brown man on his left strumming a lively accompaniment on his guitar, the three voices harmonized with original obligati in such a lively way that it set our toes tapping to the tune.

It was then that I took the first appraising look at "drum and traps." He was a slim, tan-colored boy of perhaps twenty, wearing the visor of his loud-checked cap rakishly over one ear, and his equipment was unique. It was nothing more nor less than a corrugated tin washboard, slung around his neck, guitar-fashion, with a bright tin pie pan nailed to the top of it.

With two brass thumbies crowning the first and second fingers of each hand, he beat out a rattling tattoo

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Oct. 1  
The refusal of London's taxi owners to reduce their rates by one-quarter has resulted in a decision of the Home Office committee to allow the rate of the motor-taxi to be raised from 9d. to 1s. for the first mile and 3d. for each subsequent third of a mile, being a reduction of more than a quarter of the present rates, which are 1s. for the first mile or fraction thereof. The refusal of London's taxi owners to reduce their rates has resulted in a decision of the Home Office committee to allow the rate of the motor-taxi to be raised from 9d. to 1s. for the first mile and 3d. for each subsequent third of a mile, being a reduction of more than a quarter of the present rates, which are 1s. for the first mile or fraction thereof. The refusal of London's taxi owners to reduce their rates has resulted in a decision of the Home Office committee to allow the rate of the motor-taxi to be raised from 9d. to 1s. for the first mile and 3d. for each subsequent third of a mile, being a reduction of more than a quarter of the present rates, which are 1s. for the first mile or fraction thereof.

The third big sale of London property within three weeks was announced recently, and Londoners are beginning to wonder what changes their own home town is about to undergo. It was the sale by Lord Howard de Walden of a tract of forty acres located in the very center of the retail shopping district. Extending northward from Oxford Street to Euston Road, and eastward from Oxford Circus and Regent Street to Wells Street, it included such well-known shopping streets as Great Portland Street, Great Titchfield Street, Margaret Street, Mortimer Street, East Castle Street and Great Castle Street. The purchase price was about \$3,000,000, and the sale excited great interest among the public because of the large size of the tract sold but because there is a very great opportunity for improvement in the district. While rents are high, many of the buildings are decrepit and not at all in keeping with the modern development of other parts of Regent Street and Oxford Street. It is hoped that the district may be modernized in a way to compare favorably with Paris and New York.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his address before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, appealed for the use of plain English by natural scientists in their discussions instead of the polysyllabic monstrosities which generally mark their speeches and writings. His appeal seemed to strike a widespread response in many circles, but especially in newspaper columns, probably as a result of the difficulties newspaper men experience at the association's annual meetings on account of the very confusion he complained of. It is suggested that gentlemen who discuss gravitational oscillations are, after all, only speaking about the tides, while the explorer who tells about a fine specimen of *Tamias Stratus* is really in the same class with a backwoodsman who tells his wife about a chopping big chipmunk. Sir Oliver made his plea especially to botanists, saying that the technically correct names of plants are the ugliest and their common names the prettiest of any words we have. But here it is suggested that it is better not to try to imagine what a member of the British association would do if he had to devise titles on the model of "forget-me-not" or "lovelies-bleeding."

Camouflage is to be expected on the part of the little chameleon, seeking to conceal itself from its woodland foes, of a nation's guns or shipping in time of war, but there seems not the slightest justification for "camouflaging" food or drink, according to the Ministry of Health, which has just issued a Blue Book dealing with imposition and counterfeiting in violation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Analysis of 118,000 food samples in 1924 showed 5.9 per cent adulterated or not up to standard, whereas the proportion of intoxicating liquor adulterated was 13.5 per cent. Presumably most of this was done by some of the legitimate so-called "best people" in the drink trade. In other words, poisoned brands of alcoholic stimulants are to be purchased here as well as in New York. Fourteen samples of beer tested, for example, were shown to contain either an excessive amount of salt (to stimulate thirst) or to be contaminated with lead or arsenic.

The man of the moment in England is evidently Jack Hobbs, whose record making and breaking feats at cricket this summer have been almost astronomical. Had Hobbs performed his exploits in the time of the paladins of old, his glory would, of course, have been celebrated by minstrels and troubadours in every baronial hall in Europe. But minstrelsy being unfortunately no longer in fashion, other methods of doing him honor must be found. Thus the National Dahlia Society's annual exhibition, which was held here recently, showed a new giant dahlia of creamy white hue no less than ten inches across, which has been named after him. Perhaps, however, the thing most worth recording about the whole business is that Hobbs himself, despite all this adulation, remains—just Jack Hobbs. Only the other day he refused an offer to appear at music hall on a salary which he admitted made his mouth water. He has reason for refusing is worth recording. It was merely that he did not "think it would do any good to cricket."

An excellently preserved copy of "Poems by Two Brothers," the first poetical efforts of the Tennysons, has been found by the book-selling firm of Foyles in a large purchase of waste paper which recently arrived at their shop. The book was originally published in 1837 by W. W. Simpkin and B. Marshall of London for two shillings.

## A Bit of Wayside Minstrelsy

on the pie pan, and in addition got a most original effect by drawing the thumbies in sweeping circles across the ribbed surface of the washboard, just as a harpist sweeps the strings of his instrument.

The close harmony died out, the leader stepped forward again, and with uplifted finger, began one of those narrative songs of the long-ago south, which have nobody knows how many verses. At the end of each verse he stepped back in line with his fellow trouper, and the three voices rang in the shouting chorus, all on an equality. But at the beginning of each new verse the star performer stepped forward to the suppositional footlights, with forefinger uplifted to command attention.

A dozen songs they sang us, these troubadours of the road, all the way from "Little David, Come Play on Yo' Harp," through jazz, to "My Old Kentucky Home," and thanked us courteously for the coins dropped in the battered old hat which the maestro possessed. We thanked them in return for the pleasure they had given us, the dilapidated black bag was picked up, and the trio started along down the road.

But just then the dignified front door of the austere white Colonial house across the way was opened, and the white-haired mistress said in a most friendly fashion, "Won't you come over here and stay some for me, boys?" I do not know my neighbor across the way, as I am a newcomer, but I had suspected that she was not native to this rugged northern climate, and her accent told me instantly that she was from that southland where hearts are kind, and simple acts of courtesy as spontaneous as breathing.

"Singin' ahr first name," the tall, black leader responded with alacrity and a twinkle in his eye. The black bag was dropped once more by the roadside, the three ranged themselves before the inviting doorway, and once more related to their repertoire of melodies. And as I listened I felt to myself again, How many songs a day? Was it possible that they were always done in the happy, carefree fashion that they were not daunted by this blistering noonday sun? And what about the stormy days? And how many weary miles every day? And how many miles in the battered old hat? And what was in the dilapidated old bag? Traveling equipment for the three? And where were they traveling to? Were they singing their way home through the summer days? Did those dusty, dusky wayfarers get as much joy out of their singing as they gave?

At the end of the concert "the boys" went round to the back door, evidently by invitation, and ranged themselves like expectant children for what might be forthcoming from that hospitable kitchen. Their gentle hostess asked them to sit on the porch settees, and a plump member of their own race, her head bound round with a bright blue kerchief, brought something which I could not see, but which produced a great display of white teeth.

And I heard the deep voice of the tall, black man respond to something which the little white-haired lady said, with a warmth that betokened homesickness. "As 'you is rum Widgey?" he said. "Why, so. A. E."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

In the foreword the youthful authors say, "And so we have passed the Rubicon and we leave the rest to fate; though its edict may create a fruitless regret that we have emerged from the shadows of the past, and that this was rather a modest statement considering Alfred later became Post-Laureate of England. Concerning the find, a member of Foyles said: 'Only 500 copies of the book were printed, and every year they become more scarce. This book is worth \$200. The last copy known was sold by a dealer for \$250. We are going to make one to America. As the waste paper in which it was found was bought at a very low price, a further sum has been sent to the seller.'"

It seems that few telephone subscribers in England are aware of a service which the telephone exchanges are prepared to supply. For the sum of threepence daily subscribers may arrange to be called at any hour of the day or night they desire, the Post Office (which has jurisdiction over the telephone service), acting as a sort of governmental alarm clock. At the hour named the bell will be set ringing and will continue until someone answers. Other services which the telephone exchanges are prepared to render are the giving of the exact Greenwich time or the daily weather forecast, both of which cost one penny.

The Institute of Journalists in Great Britain is seriously considering a move that has long been agitated. Its executive committee has been instructed to examine the feasibility of prosecuting some newspaper which publishes articles under the name of a person by whom they were not written, or a character on a charge of money under false pretenses. For a long time there has been much complaint in England that newspapers have paid large sums to Cabinet officers and others in the political limelight for the mere use of their names, the actual work of writing being done by some German journalist, more moderately paid. It is felt that the abuse is an imposition on the public and a serious evil, so far as the interests of actual working journalists are concerned, and if such an action is brought there will be great public interest in it.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "A Picture of Present-Day Germany"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The recent article on the editorial page of the Monitor, entitled "A Picture of Present-Day Germany," has been brought to my attention, and I am taking the first opportunity of giving expression to our keen appreciation of the fairness of the statement conveyed therein.  
The position which I occupy today as representing the Associated International Hotels of Germany, comprised of thirty-one leading hotels of Germany, I accept more only because of a feeling that I might render, perhaps, in a small way, another service, not only to the hotels of Germany but to the hotel fraternity of the world and the tourist public as well, for it is only through a restoration of universal co-operation among the hotel industry that we may look for the comfort, convenience and safety of the tourist and traveler.

This association has naturally thrown me into contact with a vast amount of very unfair criticism regarding conditions in Germany, prompted perhaps partly by envy and prejudice and partly by those who took advantage of the financial crisis in Germany several years ago, when they were sapping, to a very large extent, the life blood of the infants and children, the aged and infirm, and other dependents in that unfortunate country through a ridiculously inflated currency, but who perhaps had no intention of finding fault today because they must pay a moderate price for what they receive.

CHARLES E. GEHRING,  
American Representative of the Associated International Hotels of Germany,  
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### America and the Court of Justice

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
Sometime in the near future the United States Senate is to discuss whether Americans prefer to settle international difficulties by justice or by force. The question has been long debated, even Abraham Lincoln having taken a hand therein over sixty years ago. Obviously war spells waste, peace brings prosperity, desired of all mankind. But, though there is only one hope of attaining such permanent peace as America desires, there remains in the United States a body of "irreconcilables," who object to taking the one necessary step toward the attainment of world peace.  
At the suggestion of at least six American presidents, forty-six nations have been laboriously trying to build an international Court of Justice. Not a court of law, be it noted, but of justice. But the arch, that would carry the weight of the world's wars and woes, lacks its keystone, America, in place, and thus is unequal to its task. How long is such a state of affairs to continue?  
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.  
E. B.